# The Carolina Farmer

★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES

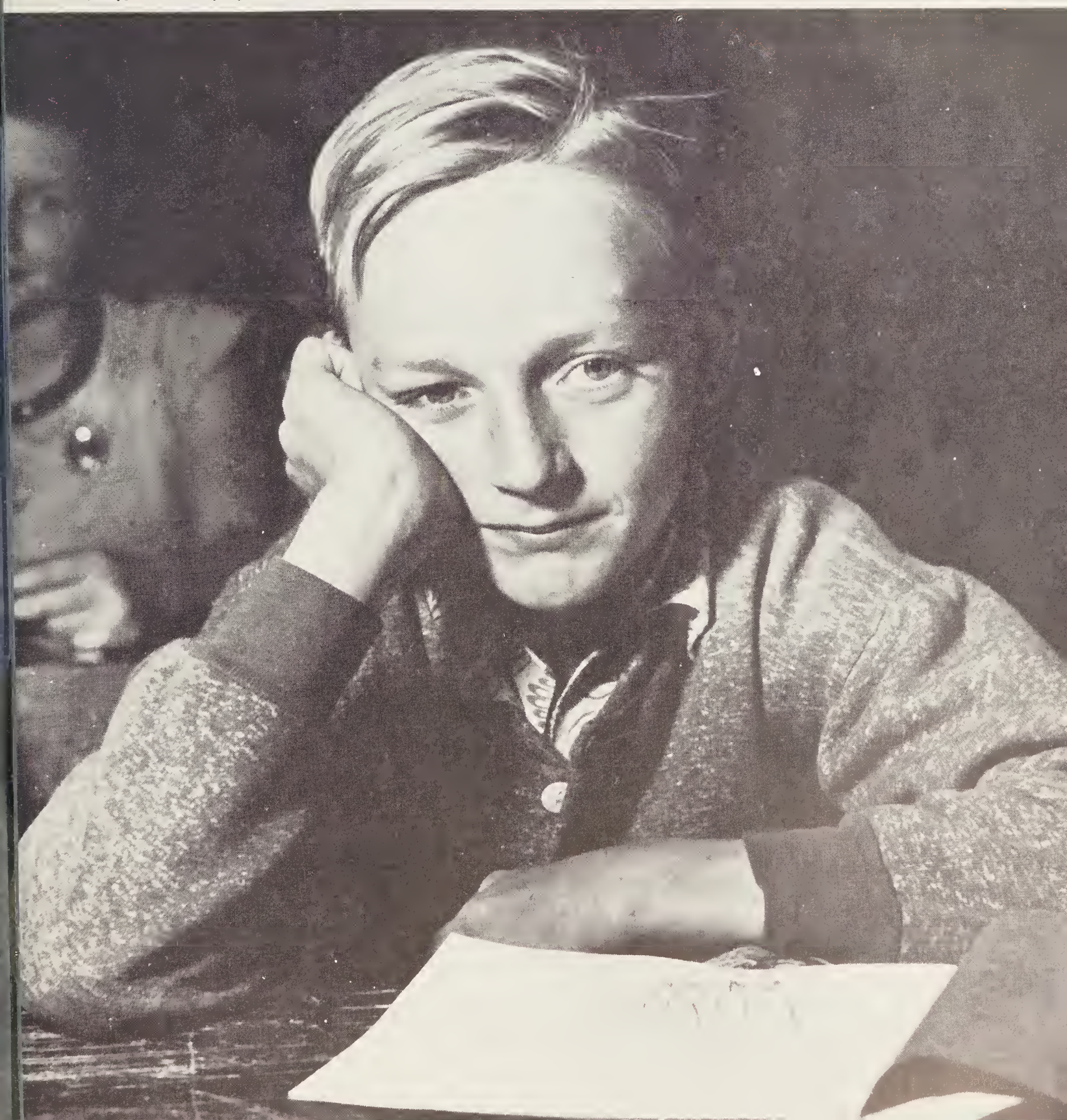
November, 1959

**WHEE! FREE TV!**

to enter, see page 5

**THE WEATHER SIGNS**

Grandma knew how to read them



# *Why freeze under three blankets when ONE will keep you WARM?*

One light weight, quality electric blanket is all you'll need, even on the coldest night. Indexed control gives you a wide range of warmth selections.

New, luxurious colors are yours for the choosing. Select pinks, blues, greens, and yellows in fabrics that are moth proof and allergy-free.

Enjoy around-the-clock comfort assured you by fully automatic control. A touch of the finger and you have constant comfort regardless of temperature changes.

The healthful warmth of an electric blanket will make you sleep more relaxed than you ever dreamed possible. You sleep away those aches and pains instead of with them.

## SEE YOUR DEALER TODAY

the Carolina Farmer

## Dear Reader:

by J.C. BROWN, JR.

**The Morning's Mail** brought a booklet pointing out something I already suspected: farming and arthritis go hand in glove. During our Mother's Day contest, just about every other entry requested an electric blanket for mother because she had arthritis. Now, word comes from the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation that 14 per cent of all farmers in the United States have arthritis. I'm more than casually sympathetic this morning, because I'm down in the arm with bursitis, an acute arthritic-like malady that finds most of its victims among golfing Presidents, and people who type, drive trucks or wash windows.

**Bursitis Is A Most Painful** affliction, but a very sociable one, and I expect the day will come when sufferers will organize as have the arthritics; but ours will be a talking—not a fund-raising—club. Two bursitics, having discovered each other, can kill an evening for the rest of the company just comparing pain, demostrating exercises, and bragging about their respective physicians. Bursitis sufferers are devoted to their doctors, and their doctors to them.

**I'm A Two-Arm Bursitic,** and not only that, ours is a two-bursitic family. Our family's bursitis is famous in Raleigh. Even now, I'll meet a strange doctor, and he'll say, "Oh, you're one of the bursitis twins." I had my first attack, and my wife had her only attack, at the same time. Hers was more severe and required an operation. She has a scar to prove it. I have nothing except a terrifying groan. Our orthepedist couldn't get over the fact that I had bursitis, too, since it isn't catching.

**A Bursitic Should Never** get involved in rural electrification work. Either subject consumes your interest almost to the exclusion of all else, and no matter how hard you try to control yourself, there comes a time during an evening when the company is talking about what Johnny said in kindergarten, or whether Van Doren was given the answers, and you'll say, "That reminds me of my last attack of bursitis and what Dave Hamil said about 2 per cent interest at the Region I meeting." If, as usually happens, someone says, "What's bursitis?" and someone else says, "Who's Dave Hamil and what's a Region I meeting?" you're off on a two-hour monologue, and that's the last you see of *those* people.

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**ABOUT THE COVER**—Those first few days of school were almost as fine as the last few days of spring. New friends, old friends, and escape from some of the chores kind of made up for having to put on shoes for a few months. But along about Thanksgiving, the spelling gets tougher, and the school day seems unbearably long. Max Tharpe's picture is of one of the last classes to attend Rock Spring School in Wilkes County. The seven-grade, two-room, two-teacher school surrendered to consolidation three years ago.

J. C. BROWN, JR., EDITOR

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LYNN BRUNSON, EDITORIAL ASST. AND POWER USE DIRECTOR

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# the FRONT PORCH of Farming in N.C.

**Some inspiration from neighbors and advice from friends**

**Will storage pay?**

The answer largely depends on how much of your storage you use. Almost always, you can count on grain prices to rise in direct proportion to the time elapsed from harvest. In North Carolina, the difference between November and July corn prices has averaged 27 to 29 cents a bushel. The upturn for wheat has been 21 cents; soybeans, 35 cents; and sorghum, 31 cents per hundredweight.

If at harvest time you expect about $1 a bushel for your corn, next summer you can expect about $1.30. Your gross would increase $600 if you held until summer. If you already have the storage facilities, it will cost you about 10 cents a bushel to store your 2,000 bushels, leaving you a net increase of $400 for holding your corn. If you must buy storage and conditioning equipment, your expenses will be 15 cents a bushel, which includes depreciation. You would still increase your net over harvest time by $300. If you choose commercial storage, your costs would go up to 17 or 18 cents, and your net increase would be $250 on 2,000 bushels.

These calculations were made by State College economists J. G. Allgood and T. E. Nichols, Jr. They point out that if a farmer uses less than the full capacity of his storage facilities, his savings will drop accordingly, because of certain annual fixed costs. These fixed costs total $112.80 for 2,000 bushels of steel bin and equipment. Used at full capacity, the fixed costs run only about 5½ cents. Used at half capacity, they jump to 11 cents per bushel.

**Story of the year**

The biggest story in North Carolina agriculture this year turned up in early October with the announcement that State College had discovered how to make tobacco plants resistant to black shank without lowering yield or quality. Dr. J. Lawrence Apple, who was originally hired with Nickels for Know-How funds contributed by farmers themselves, made the discovery of how to transfer complete black shank resistance to any tobacco variety without reducing the desirable qualities of the variety. It will be three or four years before growers can use varieties with the new source of disease resistance.

**Fertilizer in the orchard**

Harold Byers, Transylvania orchardist, started fertilizing as indicated by soil test in 1956. Since then, he has pushed his total production from 2,500 bushels to 7,000, according to J. E. Davis, county agent.

**Rotate**

R. W. Harwood of Whiteville, Route 1, is happily surprised at what a little change will do. For the past three years, he has conducted rotation demonstrations for the Extension Service. In one plot, he grew tobacco for three straight years. This year he made 1,632 pounds and $1,117.64 per acre from the plot. In a second plot, planted in tobacco the first year, corn last year, and tobacco this year, he grew 2,326 pounds per acre and sold it for $1,609.98.

**The source counts**

The source of nitrogen is almost as important as the element itself. W. L. Buck of Pitt County compared a plot of tobacco where 20 per cent of the total nitrogen came from a nitrate, with another plot where 40 per cent of the nitrogen was in nitrate form. The first plot averaged $60.78 per hundred; the second $62.21 per hundred.

**Grow your own**

Byrum Robertson of High Point, Route 4, will build a greenhouse and grow his own tomato plants after this year. In 1958, Robertson ordered his tomato plants from another state, and the crop didn't do very well. Last spring, Robertson grew enough plants in a makeshift bed to set half an acre. Even with bad weather, he made more on the half-acre than he did from his entire crop the previous year.

**Scholar**

Gordon Becton of Newport, Route 2, a former member of the *Carolina Farmer* Rural Roundtable, has won a $1,000 scholarship to State College. The 4-H scholarships were given by Smith-Douglass Co.

**Mountain-climbing hogs**

One problem peculiar to mountain farming is mountain-climbing hogs. Hugh Ables of Cherokee says when a hog gets more than 200 pounds, he's apt to get hurt on the slopes; and it's not unusual to find heavy hogs with broken hips. He advises penning them up when they get above 200.

## The Joke's on Me!

**by Mrs. Elwood Autry**
*Stedman, Route 1*
*(South River EMC)*

**(Each month the Carolina Farmer pays $5 to the reader who supplies the best true funny story about himself. Send entries to "Joke," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.)**

One afternoon, while I was rushing getting supper for company, my four-year-old daughter was everywhere I turned, asking questions.

I was cutting onions when she saw water running from my eyes and asked, "What's wrong, Mama? Did Daddy beat you?"

Half-listening, I nodded my head. After supper we were sitting around talking with our company, when my daughter stood up and announced, "Daddy beat Mama before you came, and she had big tears in her eyes."

## Well-Said

*in the Ahoskie Herald*

The troubles which are being bred because Virginia Electric and Power Company wants to build another dam on Roanoke River will be terrifically hard to solve. There seems to be no way out of the dilemma: the river will either belong to the greater number of people who live and work on or near its banks, or it will belong—for all practical purposes—to a single electric power firm.

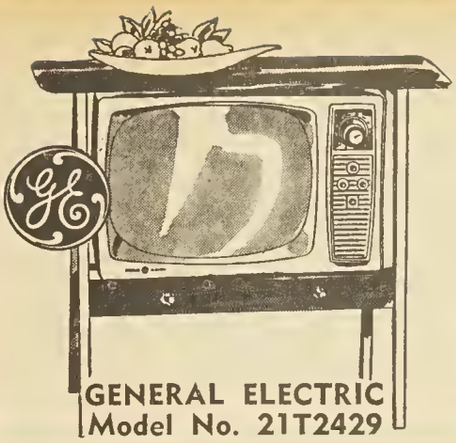
We have always believed in free enterprise. But the great force was misused when Vepco was allowed to capitalize on the government's expenditure at Bugg's Island. The government should have retained control of the river as far as the building of dams and the control of basic facilities needed to harness its power for human use.

Great rivers are too precious a resource to squander them for the benefit of the few or for the single use of firms even as deserving as Vepco.

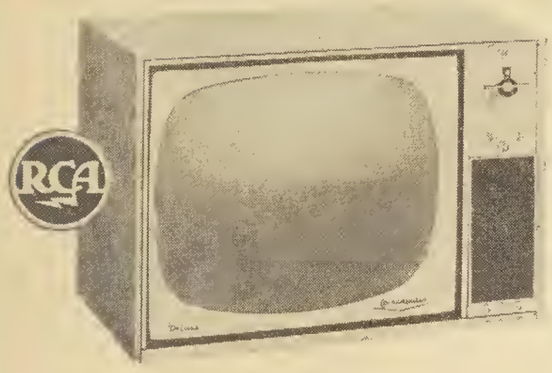
The present trouble, with other users and potential users now realizing that the future has been put in jeopardy by this one-firm control of the river, could have been avoided a half dozen years ago.

. . . We cannot suggest a sure way out, but we do think that citizens of the area . . . should begin looking in the direction of some type of TVA which could at once make long range plans for the future . . .

# FREE 21-INCH TV SET



GENERAL ELECTRIC
Model No. 21T2429

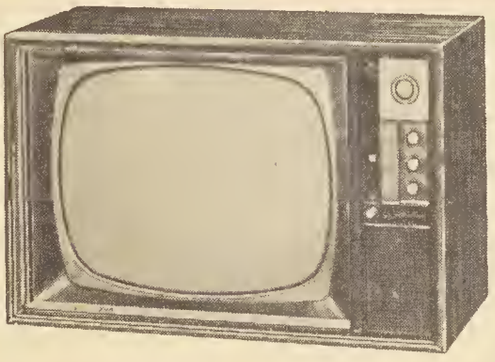


RCA VICTOR
Model No. 210-DT-57

## OR $200 CASH IF YOU BUY NOW!

If you buy a new television set (of one of the brands shown on this page) between November 5 and December 5, 1959, and your name is drawn, you have your choice of one of the sets pictured here or $200 in cash.

Nothing to buy! This is a FREE DRAWING for a 21-inch television set. Winner will get his choice of one of the 21-inch TV sets pictured on this page.



WESTINGHOUSE
Model No. T-3700

**HERE'S ALL YOU DO TO ENTER:**

1. Tear out, fill in this entry page (you must give the name of your electric membership corporation).
2. Take page to a dealer selling your choice of the TV sets shown on this page, have him sign it.
3. Mail your completed entry page to: **The Carolina Farmer,** P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. no later than Saturday, December 5, 1959.

"ANOTHER FEATURE OF THE TARHEEL PLAN"

©NRECA 1959

**My Name is** _____

**My Address is** _____

**We are served by** _____ **Electric Membership Corp.**

**Check which TV set you would like to win:**

☐ **GENERAL ELECTRIC** ☐ **RCA VICTOR** ☐ **WESTINGHOUSE**

**Store Name** _____ **Town** _____

**Dealer's Signature** _____

Mail Page To: The Carolina Farmer, P. O. Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

# BEWARE

**the mail order cure-alls get rich quick schemes**

By JAY RICHTER

☐ The amount of money that will be picked from the pockets of Americans this year by quacks, con men, and gyp artists of every stripe and hue adds up to the tidy total of $5 billion. That figure is in the neighborhood of 30 dollars for each man, woman, and child in the country—a fraction of the amount that will be spent on price supports to insure the nation an ample food supply.

The national favorite of the quick-buck artist has a well defined credulity, never taking the word of competent authority against the wild claim of some knave who says what he wants to believe. Wishing makes it so. So he buys magic tonic to grow hair on his bald head, ready-made shoes to cure serious foot trouble, and takes a pill to reduce the easy way instead of knocking off some of the starches and balancing his diet.

The files of the FTC show that the following are some of the slick schemes to shy away from:

**Bait advertising.** In its simplest form this is an ad that offers you a product at a ridiculously low price. The product is really "nailed to the floor" and is not for sale, being used only as bait to lure the customer into buying something else.

A real-life illustration of how the thing works involved a woman with three children who responded to a bait ad for a sewing machine costing only $29.50. In this instance, the woman eventually got the machine into her home only to find that it would not work.

Another machine was brought out by the salesman who explained that this one cost $169; but, as coincidence would have it, the down payment exactly equalled the price of the first.

The payments on the new machine were too much for the woman, and she lost it along with her $29.50.

**Pre-ticketing.** This is a less obvious practice than bait advertising, and one that a good many people fall for. It often involves use of phony price tags, printed and fancy to give them an authentic look. The product, however, is deliberately over-priced to permit the seller to mark out the printed figure, writing in the supposed bargain price with a pencil or pen.

The actual selling price is frequently more than the product is worth.

**Get-rich-quick.** This pitch comes in a great variety of forms, and its operatives have prospered with the mounting number of retired people in the country looking for ways to bolster their small and fixed incomes. There is the case, for instance, of the lady who decided to grow mushrooms in her home, having been told this was an easy way to sudden wealth.

She found in fact that growing mushrooms is a business that takes considerable work, knowledge, and some investment. Instead of making money, she lost about $200, and smelled up her house.

There are legitimate profits to be made in vending machines, say FTC officials, but false or exaggerated claims are often made for them. Usually the deception involves promises of an exclusive territory to vend a product that will sell like all get out, yielding handsome profits. All you have to do is stop by from time to time and pick up the jackpot.

Practically as good as owning a toll bridge.

The facts reveal that the chances are 20 to one the investor in vending machines will lose money. Big-mouthed promoters reap the harvest in most cases.

If you go into the vending machine business, the FTC warns, be sure to get the equipment from a reputable firm.

**The advance-free racket.** This one is being worked with increasing frequency upon older people who want to sell their farms. The routine generally involves the services of an alleged broker who may call at the farm, or simply telephone to claim that the asking price for the place is far too low.

All he needs to sell it for twice as much is an advance fee for advertising and a broker's commission. For this money all the victim will get is a sales ad describing his property, often in a fancy

(*Continued on page 23*)

# MAIL BOX

**House Plans**

In the September, 1956, issue of the *Carolina Farmer* there was a house plan (No. 55). I would like to know if blueprints of this plan are available. If so, how could I get them and how much will they cost? Could these plans be reversed? I am looking for plans for a low-cost house and would like the kitchen on the opposite end from the picture in the magazine.

**Earl Taylor**
**Todd**

*This is an Extension Service house plan, and can be ordered through the offices of local farm agents. The agents have a large collection of free house plans, and access to housing specialists who can answer Mr. Taylor's question on reversing the plan.—EDITOR*

**Fish Ponds**

I enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* each month. I have a problem I wonder if someone on your staff will solve.

I have a fish pond containing about two-thirds of an acre. The dam has been built about seven years, and there has been a small leak through the bottom of the dam for several years, and it is gradually getting larger. I drained the pond last summer and did not find the leak, or where it was coming from.

If you know of anyone in this area who would be qualified to help me in this matter, I would appreciate your advising me.

**L. R. Nydegger**
**Little Switzerland**

*H. M. Ellis, head of the Extension Agricultural Engineering, N. C. State College, tells us that Mr. Nydegger's problem is one that occurs often. He says:*

"Normally this problem is caused by the sealer ditch not being cut to parent material before the dam was constructed on top of this sealer ditch. Another cause of these leaks which we often find is that in constructing the dam we scrape dirt from behind the dam and sometimes uncover rock seams or fractured rock that extends below the dam and permits water to flow out under the dam much as a culvert beneath a highway permits water to flow from the side ditch on one side to the side ditch on the other side.

(*Continued on page 15*)

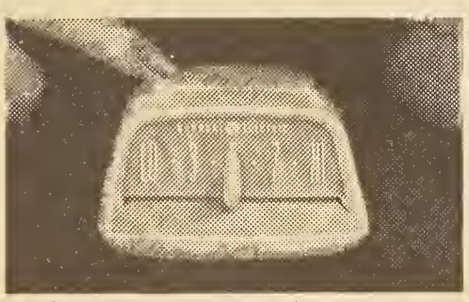
# You're never cold . . . yet never too warm with a General Electric Blanket

JUST one light General Electric Blanket will give you undreamed-of comfort—even when there's no central heating in the house.

You sleep so well—you're so relaxed, with no piles of heavy blankets. And when bedroom temperatures go down during the night, there's no need to get up for extra blankets. Your General Electric Blanket will adjust itself automatically.

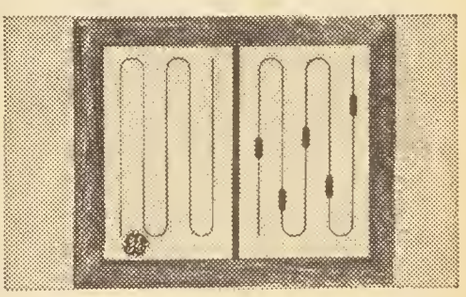
All General Electric Blankets have *Sleep-Guard*® —layers of protective insulation, with continuous thermostatic control over every inch. No chance of overheating—perfect safety and dependability.

Today, more than 20,000,000 people enjoy the comfort of automatic blankets—pioneered by General Electric. Why don't you discover what their special benefits can mean to you this winter!



**Choose your own comfort.** General Electric's *exclusive Comfort-Selector* lets you choose the degree of warmth you like best.

**Completely washable.** Custom-tailored or regular corners. Fabric by Chatham with 100% nylon bindings. Twin and double sizes.



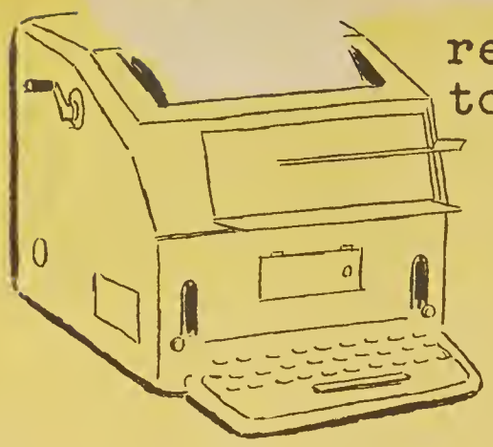
**Sleep-Guard**—Complete thermostatic control (left), contrasted with the separate thermostats, uneven protection of many other blankets.

Automatic Blanket and Fan Dept., Bridgeport 2, Conn.

*Progress Is Our Most Important Product*

GENERAL ELECTRIC

# BRIEF



## reports on events of importance to rural electric co-op members

JAMES R. POWELL of Clarkton, a director of Four County Electric Membership Corporation, was selected "Tar Heel of the Week" recently by Raleigh's News & Observer. He is the second rural electric cooperative leader to be so designated in recent years. Bill Crisp, executive manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, was selected "Tar Heel of the Week" two years ago.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE had bad news for the power companies last month. In a clarification of a 1956 ruling, the revenuers left no doubt that stockholders should pay for power company propaganda. It has been the practice of the companies to include the cost of the vicious anti-public power, anti-cooperative ads as an operating expense and deduct it from their income taxes. The clarification declared in part, "Expenditures for lobbying purposes for the promotion or defeat of legislation, for political campaign purposes, or for carrying on propaganda related to any of the foregoing purposes are not deductible from gross income." This has been the same principle individual taxpayers have had to live by for years.

FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT Charles Shuman seems to have thrown his influence behind the Administration's high interest rate-private money market plans for rural electric cooperatives. Shuman recently prepared a discussion summary which implies an endorsement of the Administration's proposed changes in the REA program. The summary is to be used at local Bureau policy meetings.

THE U. S. TREASURY pushed up interest rates on government borrowings to the highest point in 30 years by offering $2 billion worth of notes at 5 per cent. Treasury officials admitted the 5 per cent was "pretty attractive."

THE NOW-FAMOUS INDIANA GENERATION AND TRANSMISSION loan application has been re-submitted by a group of 16 Indiana rural electric cooperatives. When the original loan application was made, Secretary Benson issued his directive to the REA administrator that all loan applications for amounts in excess of half a million dollars be sent to him for review. When the directive came to light, congressional friends of rural electrification responded with the Price-Humphrey Bill which died of a presidential veto. Subsequently, the Indiana application was returned for further information and processing and was not re-submitted until recent weeks. The $53-million loan is being fought vigorously by the Public Service Company of Indiana, an "investor-owned" company. The company has enlisted the aid of the executive secretary of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce to fight granting of the loan. A story in an Indiana newspaper says the chamber man has "enlisted the aid of President Eisenhower, the President's top-ranking cabinet members, and all other state chambers" in his fight against the loan. REA Administrator Hamil has repeatedly said that he would make the loan if it passed the test of feasibility.

Bill Crisp, left, executive manager of Tarheel Electric, and Walter Cook, manager of Vermont Electric Cooperative, introduce 20 resolutions for action at regional meeting held in Raleigh September 23-25. At left, Pat Crosby of Washington, D. C.

# Co-ops Say No to High Interest

☐ REA Administrator David Hamil's proposal to raise REA interest rates was slapped down by delegates to the Region I Meeting of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association in Raleigh, September 24.

As Hamil stepped from the speaker's rostrum after having told the delegates from nine states to "behave like a success" by accepting an increased interest rate, Bill Crisp jumped to his feet with a resolution prepared the previous evening by the Resolutions Committee.

Crisp, statewide manager of Tarheel Electric Membership Association, pointed out that the resolution would normally have been presented the following day with other resolutions, but the committee had directed him to submit it immediately following Hamil's speech in order to overcome Hamil's domination of the news.

Hamil had made the speech before several previous regional meetings, and in each case had been able to grab the headlines with his proposal, while the cooperatives' answer to him usually came too late to make an impression on the public.

In essence, the resolution endorsed the 2% interest rate and criticized Hamil for using the cooperative meetings to arouse

*(Continued on page 16)*

## *The Resolution*

*Whereas:*

For several years the national Administration has sponsored and fostered legislative proposals which, if enacted by the Congress, would result in the curtailment of REA loan funds, a sharp increase in our loan costs, and the requirement that we seek future loan capital from the Wall Street money market.

These proposals have suffered a hapless response. Knowing that their ultimate effect would be either to destroy or sadly to impair what has proven beyond question to be sound rural electrification and telephone programs, the Congress has not even honored them with hearings.

This Administration has also, by executive policy, reduced the REA Administrator to a role of subservience to the Secretary of Agriculture. This policy, which has deprived the Administrator of his traditional and statutorily-intended independence in acting on REA loan applications, has been repudiated: Rural electric systems throughout the nation gave solid and unified backing to the Humphrey-Price Bill, which would have restored the Administrator to his proper freedom from political interference; the Congress of the United States overwhelmingly passed this legislation; the President vetoed it; the Senate overwhelmingly overrode the veto; and the House, in an even more overwhelming vote than when it first enacted the bill, came within only four votes of overriding the veto.

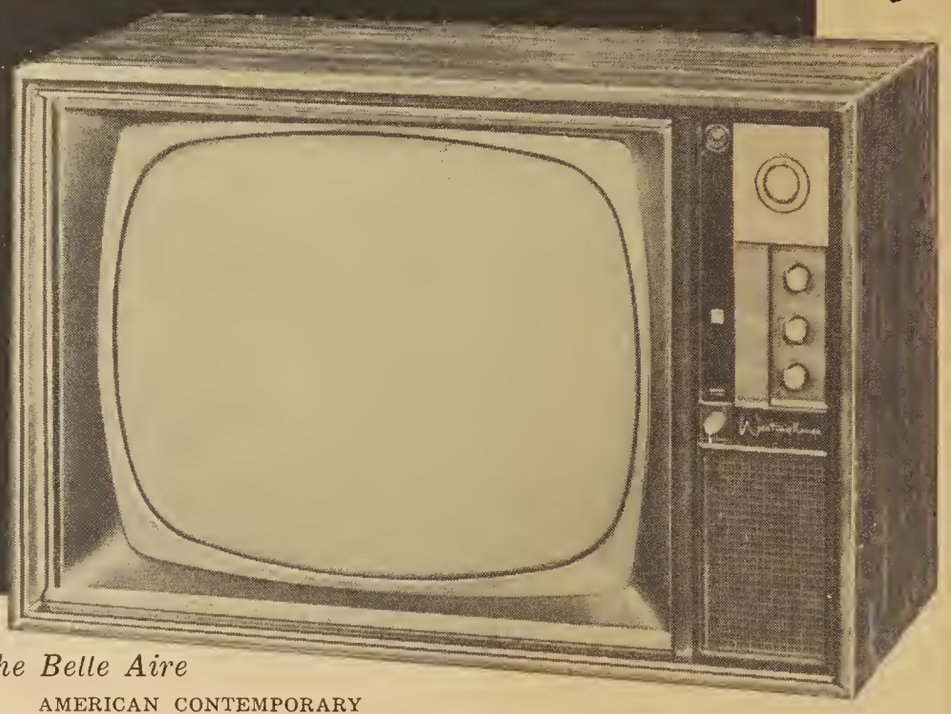
Both before these fateful votes and, even more vigorously, since, spokesmen for this Administration have persistently endeavored, in every forum available to them, to arouse public support for their position. No less a personage then the President of the United States, taking advantage of our own NRECA national meeting podium for the purpose, espoused proposals to and through all mass communications media. He has been faithfully followed in this practice by the Secretary of Agriculture, by the Director of Agricultural Credit Services, by the

*(Continued on page 16)*

# THIS CHRISTMAS . . .

## GIVE WESTINGHOUSE

# 1960 TV



*The Belle Aire*
AMERICAN CONTEMPORARY
Available Models—T-3700-1-2, Walnut, Mahogany and Blonde

## for Her...

FURNITURE STYLING TO BLEND WITH ANY DECORATOR PLAN.

## for Him...

ENGINEERING PERFECTION WITH UNMATCHED FEATURES

*Imperial Provincial* *American Contemporary*

*Early American* *Custom Traditional*

SEE THE 1960 WESTINGHOUSE TV BEFORE YOU BUY

YOU CAN BE SURE...IF IT'S Westinghouse

# GRANDMA KNEW THE WEATHER SIGNS

BY HELEN VIRDEN

☐ Weather wisdom in farm folk sprouts like blue grass in an old orchard. My Grandma Blythe was one of the wisest of these old-fashioned weather forecasters. She was certain that if squirrels built their nests high in trees a mild winter was in store; if horse-tail clouds trailed the western sky a storm was in the offing; and if sun-dogs were in evidence it was prudent to lay in a big supply of firewood.

Grandma, all through her life, contended that the sun always shone on Saturday. Her reasoning was based on an age-old saying, "There's always enough sun on Saturday to dry the preacher's shirt for Sunday."

Grandma kept old calendars with day-by-day temperatures and weather of special significance. These calendars did not always bear out the theory that weather is not what it used to be. It was this day-by-day weather observance, however, that gave grandma

*(Continued next page)*

shop now at
holiday headquarters
for
WEST BEND®

AUTOMATIC SKILLET
Homemaker's helper! Fries, pan broils, pot roasts, braises, or bakes. Balanced heat for perfect cooking. Temperature guide.

AUTOMATIC SAUCE PAN
Prepares everything from casseroles to popcorn. Bakes, french fries, simmers. Ideal for cereals and delicate cream sauces. Trivet.

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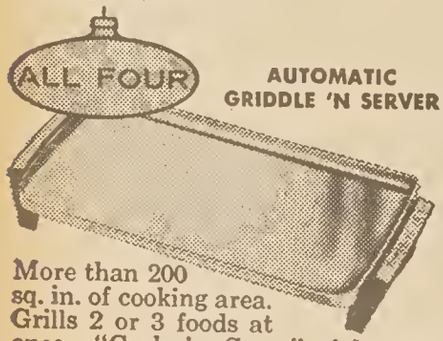


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her insight on weather prediction. She did not have a barometer, weather map or a rain gauge but she knew that weather makes its own signs to those who can decipher them.

WEATHER was important to grandma. If there was an argument in the neighborhood as to whether it was 1916 or 1917 we had the "big" flood, grandma had the answer.

To the average person weather happens; such things as sun-spots, Gulf Streams and weather cycles seem remote and intangible. Today no one questions that it will be warmer in July than in January but it was the Babylonians who first thought of keeping a record of the seasons. Some of their old weather omens are still given with almanacs and linaments and these are a help to weather-wise folk. Otherwise, like grandma, they have to count on the number of skins on a spring onion, the thickness of the breastbone of a goose, the croaking of frogs or the habits of a groundhog.

Grandma and Uncle Bill had a lifetime feud over whether you determine the number of prospective snows for the winter by using the number of days the month was old or the number of days the moon was old. Grandma was an advocate of the "moon" theory and Uncle Bill favored the number of days the month was old.

Each winter they made their predictions for the number of "tracking" snows we would have. Religiously they kept their data on the front of the calendar. If grandma thought she was running ahead of the number of snows, she would remember that there was one snow that was not deep enough to be called a "tracker" and mark it off. If, on the other hand, she ran behind during the winter and it seemed her theory was going to be proven wrong, she checked back over her calendar and decided that the snow December 1st that she had put down as a light "skift" was in reality a "tracker." By using this method she always came out "right on the button."

The only problem was that Uncle Bill used the same evaluations and therefore his predictions were correct, too. They would argue their points and the next winter start their feud again.

Some of grandma's signs for weather were of the proven barometer variety. If the water in the teakettle boiled away quickly, she was satisfied it would rain before morning, and she relied on a small doll she owned, whose skirt turned pink to forecast wet weather.

Grandma believed without a doubt that Friday was always the "fairest or the foulest"; that if it rained on Monday it would rain three days out of that week; if it rained on Easter Sunday we would have seven rainy Sundays thereafter. She also held to the theory that if a rain started before seven it would quit before eleven.

She kept her weather-eye on rainbows and believed that:

*"Rainbow at night—sailor's delight*
*Rainbow at morning—sailor's warning."*

She watched the night skies for signs too, and believed that the tilt of the moon forecast rain or a lack of it. If you could hang a powder horn on the crescent then the weather would be dry; but if, on the other hand, it tilted more than usual it was going to empty its rain.

GRANDMA had verses that she quoted about the sunset that had a prophecy of weather in them:

"Morning red and evening gray
Go ahead and mow your hay.
Morning gray and evening red
Put your mower in the shed."

Even animals and their behavior carried special significance for grandma: If cattle were restless there was surely to be a storm with wind. If the dog howled unusually loud it was a certain sign of rain or snow; if robbins chanted their rain song before sundown then we were bound to get a wet answer for their effort.

Grandma was cloud-conscious. She knew a mackerel sky did not always bring rain but she had a habit of saying, "A dark cloud is already raining and a white cloud is rain—not yet."

Like the cook who uses the "rule of thumb," like a ball player who can unerringly hit a curve, weather-lovers like grandma know that hog-fat, goose-bones, the color of cocoons, the level of the burrow of moles are only outward signs. She had other wisdom, a different feel in the air in different seasons, and because of her accurate observations, she acquired an innate knowledge of the kind of weather such signs would bring.

Grandma could cast her eye on a cloud and guess right three times out of four. Some of her weather wisdom and her old "sayings" hold over to me today, and I find myself looking at a mackerel sky and predicting rain before morning.

# HOG-KILLING TIME IN N. C.

□With the approach of cold weather farm families throughout North Carolina will be thinking about killing hogs. Meats specialists at N. C. State College offer a few tips for producing high quality pork at home.

First get a meat-type hog (one between 200 and 220 pounds that is six months old and has plenty of length and meatiness to it). The meat from these animals will cure easier than joints from larger animals. If these animals are going to be killed at home, they should be killed late in the evening and allowed to hang over night and chill out before cutting and processing.

Do not get hogs over-excited before killing; this may give the meat poor keeping qualities.

Be sure that hogs are bled properly for better keeping quality. In curing meat at home, if the weather is not satisfactory the meat may sour or become off-flavor. If you have a meat processing plant or locker plant in your area, take advantage of their facilities for processing and curing.

Follow a recommended curing schedule for curing meat to prevent over-salty meats.

When you take hams out of cure, or get them home, be sure to hang the hams in a fairly dry, cool place. Also, be sure to bag those hams by the first of March to prevent insect damage.

Do not over-load your home freezer. Do not put in more than 10 per cent of the total capacity of your freezer in any one 24-hour period. If you have a large amount of meat to go into your home freezer, have it quick-frozen at your locker plant or processing plant.

If you wish to have your meat processed at a freezer locker plant or processing plant, be sure to let them know before hand if you are going to kill hogs or cattle so that they can take them in and do a quality job for you. Deliver your animals to the place of slaughter early in the day so that they can be slaughtered on the same day. Leave cutting and curing instructions at the locker plant before you leave.


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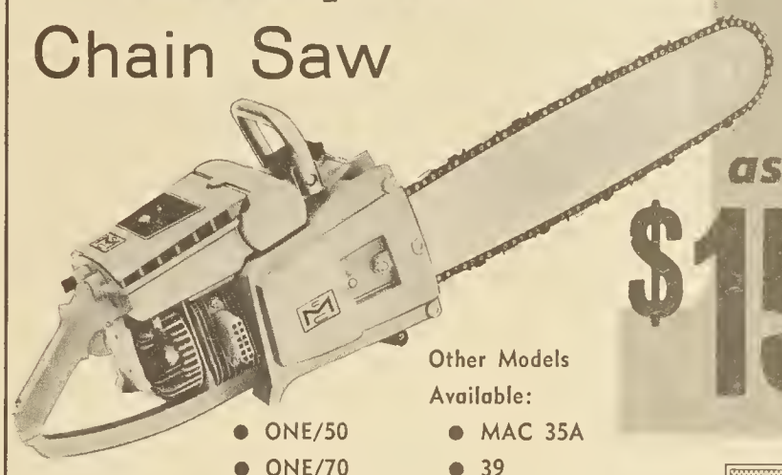

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# The 86th

***How your Congressmen voted on REA and related legislation***

| Votes in color: Favorable in opinion of Tarheel Electric Membership Association<br>P = Paired for<br>X = Paired against<br>O = Not voting | Recommit TVA-Self Financing | TVA Self-Finacning | Price-Humphrey | Override Veto Price-Humphrey | 1st Public Works | Override Veto 1st Public Works | 2nd Public Works | Override Veto 2nd Public Works |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **HOUSE** | | | | | | | | |
| Alexander | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Barden | O | O | O | Y | Y | Y | O | P |
| Bonner | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Cooley | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | O | P |
| Durham | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | P |
| Fountain | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Hall | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | P | O | P |
| Jonas | Y | N | N | N | Y | N | N | N |
| Kitchin | X | P | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Lennon | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Scott | Y | N | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Whitener | N | Y | O | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| **SENATE** | No Senate Vote | Voice Vote | | | | No Senate Vote | | |
| Ervin | | | Y | Y | Y | | Y | Y |
| Jordan | | | Y | Y | Y | | Y | Y |

AT THE half, rural electric cooperatives were as grateful for what the 86th Congress refused to do *to* them, as for what it did *for* them.

Several bills designed to punish cooperatives reappeared. Most prominent were the Capehart-Hiestand Bill and the Becker Bill, which would raise interest rates on REA loans. Neither bill was considered in committee.

Despite the President's promise for legislation that would considerably alter the REA program, the Administration sent only one new REA bill to Congress. This seems to be an innocuous little bill which would merely change some bookkeeping procedures in REA. It wasn't brought to a vote in the first session, and Tarheel Electric Membership Association has taken no stand on it.

*Record Votes.* TVA self-financing, Price-Humphrey, and public works bills were the only rural electrification and related bills which commanded a record vote. All three passed Congress, but Price-Humphrey was killed by Presidential veto. A slightly reduced public works bill became law over the President's veto.

*Price-Humphrey.* This bill would have restored the full loan-making authority to the REA Administrator. It passed the Senate 60-27 and the House 254-131.

The President vetoed the bill, touching off one of the year's bitterest legislative struggles. With the support of both North Carolina senators, the Senate overrode the veto; but the House failed to muster the necessary two-thirds majority by only four votes. Representative Jonas of Lincolnton voted against the original measure and the override. All other members of the delegation voted for the override, and, with the exception of Barden and Whitener who were absent, for the original measure.

A "yes" vote on both was considered favorable by Tarheel Electric Membership Corporation.

*TVA Self-Financing.* This law allows TVA to issue up to $750 million in bonds to finance new power facilities. It contains an amendment which sets strict limits on the TVA service area.

Before the vote was taken on the bill itself, there was a record vote on whether to recommit for the addition of six crippling amendments. A nay vote on the recommittal was favorable to rural electrification. Barden didn't vote. Jonas and Scott voted to recommit. All other North

Carolina votes were favorable, and motion was defeated.

On final passage of TVA self-financing, the Senate acted favorably by voice vote. The House record again showed Barden not voting, and Jonas and Scott casting unfavorable nay votes.

*Public Works.* The most voted-on bill this session was the Public Works Appropriations, vetoed twice by the President because it contained money for new starts on resource projects, among them the Wilkes dam. The House failed to override the first veto. House and Senate then reduced appropriations by 2½ per cent and sent it back to the White House, and the President vetoed again. This time, Congress overrode—the first time it had been able to beat an Ike veto.

REP. JONAS cast his only favorable rural electrification vote of record this session on the original Public Works Bill. He was joined by both senators and all representatives from the state. All but Jonas voted favorably (or were paired for) the override. Barden, Cooley, and Hall were absent for the vote on the second Public Works Bill; all others but Jonas voted "yea." All but Jonas were either paired for or voted for the override.

*The Aiken Resolution.* One of the nicest things that happened to the co-operatives was unanimous voice passage of the Aiken Resolution, which needed no House action and wasn't subject to veto.

The resolution states "the sense of the Senate" that the REA Act shall be administered in the future as it has been in the past.

It was designed to eliminate the fears and confusion caused by last year's ruling of the comptroller general that REA loan funds could not be used to extend service to persons in rural areas whom power companies would agree to serve. The ruling was clearly contrary to the REA Act, and was strongly opposed by attorneys for the co-ops and the Department of Agriculture.

Since the intent of Congress was the issue, Senator Aiken of Vermont and others introduced the resolution, which also carries a strong provision against power company piracy of co-op consumers.

When Congress reconvenes in January, rural electrics hope it will quickly take up the Trimble Bill, which would establish cost allocation standards at federal dams.

## — MAIL BOX —

*(Continued from page 6)*

"I wish there were a simple solution to this problem, but I do not know of one. The best suggestion I can make is that again you pull the water down and look for weak areas such as I have described. If you find such an area, then a heavy layer of the best quality clay you can find in the area laid down on top of this weak area is about the best solution.

"If you cannot find the weak area, then the best solution I can offer is to plaster the back side of the dam with at least a one-foot thick layer of clay and let this extend back into the pond for as far as it is practical. What I mean by that is the further back across the floor of the pond we can extend this one-foot clay area, the better chance we will have of sealing off the leak. If this clay is put in on top of a layer of sand, it will do very little good. For this reason, I suggest that if at all practical you cut the bottom of the pond much as you would by disking if it were dry enough to disk. This will permit the clay to incorporate itself better with the soil and will have a better chance of preventing leaks."

**Protracted Meeting**

I look forward to each month's issue of the *Carolina Farmer*. I enjoy every page of it, especially the patterns and recipes.

I really enjoyed the story, "Protracted Meeting," in the September issue. I remember such meetings when I was a small girl. I wish people were paying more attention to the old-fashioned Gospel now.

**Mrs. Bettie B. Snipes**
**Efland**

**Electric Heat**

We have recently moved into our new home and have as yet to install heat. We have almost decided on oil but I've been reading and seeing on TV so much about electric heat. Your article in the September issue of the *Carolina Farmer,* "Perfect Indoor Climate," I read today, and I wonder if you could send us some material to help us decide.

*(Continued on page 23)*


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# CO-OPS SAY NO TO HIGH INTEREST

(*Continued from Page 9*)

public pressure against the present rate.

Crisp emphasized that the cooperatives had a warm personal regard for Hamil, the resolution notwithstanding, and he would continue to be welcome at all of their meetings, whatever his message.

Obviously shaken by the resolution, Hamil assured the cooperatives that no matter how they voted, they would continue to have his friendship and he would continue to entertain their loan requests as he had in the past. He then excused himself from the room and the resolution passed with only one dissenting vote.

The timing of the resolution had its effect. The next morning's *News & Observer* and *Durham Morning Hearld* front-paged the story with prominent attention given to the cooperatives' answer to Hamil. Many papers, however, elected to carry an advance story based solely upon Hamil's address, which had been widely distributed by his press office.

Around the Sir Walter Hotel that evening and the next morning there was little rejoicing about the resolution. The almost unanimous feeling was that expressed by a Pennsylvania delegate:

"I hate to see any man embarrassed, particularly a guy as nice as Dave Hamil. But I don't think we could have done anything else. We've told him over and over how we feel about any tampering with the interest rate. If he really wanted to convince *us* that we should go out and ask for higher interest charges, he could come into our meeting and speak to us confidentially. He's done it before, but instead he sends out copies of his speech to all the papers a long time in advance and just uses us as an excuse to drum up publicity for Benson's plan to change REA."

Until about a year ago Hamil was thought to be against any change in the REA Act. Then on August 26, 1958, Hamil received a memorandum from Secretary of Agriculture Benson directing him to push new REA legislation which would raise the interest rate and send the co-ops to the private money market for at least part of their financing. Benson's memo read in part:

"It is my thought that it would be necessary for you to do a great deal of groundwork on setting the stage for the new REA legislation. As you have indicated many times, it would never be possible to get new legislation in this field until there is a fair amount of support for it at the grass roots or local cooperative level."

Hamil replied on September 4 that "I agree fully with the thoughts expressed in your memorandum of August 26 . . . . It is my intention to take advantage of every opportunity to stimulate interest and support for such action at the local level . . . ."

Hamil also mentioned in his memo that he would use the 10 regional NRECA meetings to spread the gospel of higher interest.

Before the memos, Hamil had taken the position that it was his job not to try to change the law but to administer it. At his confirmation hearing before the Senate Agriculture Committee, Hamil told Senator Johnson of South Carolina, "That (increasing the interest rate) is a matter, Senator, for the Congress to determine, is it not?"

At the 1957 regional meetings, Hamil said he would not comment on several bills that would increase interest rates on future loans.

"But I shall not comment on any of these bills because legislation is the business of the Congress," he said. "As I see it, my job is to administer the Rural Electrification Act as it is written."

On June 5, 1958, before a subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee, Senator Humphrey asked Hamil, "Well, are you saying we ought to have one interest rate for Minnesota and another one for South Carolina? You cannot have that."

Hamil said, "I am not saying that, no."

Senator Humphrey: "Well, how would you have two types of interest rates?"

Mr. Hamil: "I doubt if the Administrator could live with two types of interest rates."

Later in the hearing Senator Humphrey asked if the interest rate went up would it impede the attainment of the objectives of REA. Hamil answered:

"It would impede the building of rural telephones in the sparsely-settled areas. At least they would cost more, Senator. And the same thing would be true in the more sparsely-settled areas of the country for the extension of rural electrification lines."

Tarheel Electric displayed some famous North Carolina products at regional meeting and presented them to visitors. The blanket was a gift of Chatham Manufacturing Company of Elkin. Tarheel Electric gave away three cured hams grown by Commie Hollar of Harmony, a member of Davie EMC.

# RESOLUTION

*(Continued from page 9)*

Director of the Budget and by the REA Administrator. Mr. David Hamil, indeed, is using our regional meeting programs for this purpose.

This, of course, is his right if he wishes so to exercise it.

*Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved:*

1. We reaffirm wholeheartedly our support of the continuance, without change in the interest charges therefor, of REA loans funds—in such amounts as are necessary to meet all the borrowing needs of the rural electrification and the telephone programs.

2. We reaffirm our support of the Humphrey-Price Bill and enjoin the Congress next year to again make every effort to enact this measure into law.

3. We think it ill becomes the Administrator of REA to praise the progress of this program and at the same time to propose changes that both we and the Congress feel certain would soon find him presiding over its dissolution. We also think it ill behooves the Adminstrator to continue using our meetings as a forum to expouse these views, particularly since we have so repeatedly and unreservedly repudiated them. But while we deplore and protest this practice of his, we wish unconditionally to reaffirm our deep and sincere cordiality and respect toward him personally, toward the Office of the Administrator, and toward his staff; and to assure him that we shall continue, as in the past, to welcome him on any and all occasions, whatever be his message.

# Too Much!

*Editor's Note: Reprinted here from the Montgomery Advertiser-Alabama Journal is a part of J. Fred Thornton's editorial column for April 26.*

A friend asked me the other day why I did not write more often about the segregation issue. The answer is that I do not want to overdo it. Even a good thing, like defense of the South against Yankee meddlers, can be run in the ground.

I am reminded of a story which made a great impression on me as a schoolboy. It was about a Greek statesman by the name of Aristides, who lived some 2,500 years ago. He was so upright and incorruptible that he was called "Aristides the Just." Yet his fellow Athenians finally exiled him; one citizen admitted that he voted to send Aristides packing simply because he was tired of hearing him called "the Just." No doubt there were others who felt the same way.

For my money, the biggest bores we have to put up with today are those—newspaper columnists, and others—who sing only one tune, glorifying free enterprise and the capitalist system. I am utterly fed up, sated and bored by these dreary, humorless outpourings of men with axes to grind.

Sure, I am for free enterprise and the capitalist system. But I do not think it should be used as a cloak to justify socking the unorganized consuming public of which I am a member, or for glorifying every man who ever made a fortune under it. I do not even believe that public utilities and such like are, strictly speaking, "charitable or eleemosynary institutions," with no aim in life except serving the dear public, as some propagandists imply.

### *Rival Religions*

We are told that communism is more than a political system, that it is a religion of those who follow it. There is a concerted drive underway to make "Free Enterprise" into a religion, too, and it has already come a far way. We are constantly having it dinned in our ears that it is the bounden duty of every patriotic American to adore God, U.S. Steel and General Electric, not necessarily in the order listed. I could stand on Court Square tomorrow and blaspheme the Deity without fear of retribution at the hands of man, but if I hinted at the least imperfection in free enterprise I would be suspected. I think it is bad for a people to be dominated by even a good thing to that extent. This is especially true when so many free enterprise effusions are so strongly shot through with self-interest and pure hokum that they make me feel like busting out laughing.

Some of my best friends are capitalists. Among them are fine characters, men who deal fairly with their fellow men, generous to the poor and otherwise imbued with high ethics. I think so much of

*(Continued on page 23)*

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2. The owner is Tarheel Electric Membership Association, Suite 914, First-Citizens Bank Building, Raleigh, N. C.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) J. C. BROWN, JR., Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1959.

(Signed) Mary Norris, Notary Public (My commission expires 6-12-60)

# Legal barrier to hydro monopoly

By PAUL NELSON,

# The PREFEREN

THERE's a small but vital clause contained in major federal statutes covering hydro-electric projects that has saved all electric consumers untold millions of dollars in lower power rates.

It's called the *preference clause*. But, because preference—along with the public power and rural electric cooperative programs—has prevented the giant electric utilities from completely monopolizing the nation's power supply, it has been made a controversial issue.

Preference is that provision of law which creates a priority in the right to purchase electric power generated at government-built installations.

It's based on the age old concept that our country's waterways belong to all the people, and that the government—which in our nation is the people—should control and administer development of these waterways in the public interest.

It follows that all benefits derived from this concept should be distributed as widely as possible.

Consequently, our government has said that those organizations which the American people have formed for public service, and not primarily for profit, should be granted the privilege of having the first opportunity to buy electric power from federally-constructed facilities.

Under the Flood Control Act of 1944, for example, which authorized and set in motion a great river development program, the following language is contained in Section V:

> "Electric power and energy generated at reservoir projects . . . shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall transmit and dispose of such power and energy in such manner as to encourage *the most widespread use thereof at the lowest possible rates to consumers consistent with sound business principles* . . . Preference in the sale of such power and energy shall be given to public bodies and cooperatives."

In the past 53 years Congress has written a public preference clause into 18 of the most important laws dealing with reclamation and river development.

But while it has been a fundamental policy of our government for more than a half century, preference remains today a term that is widely misunderstood.

This is not without reason. It is just as the investor-owned electric companies have planned it.

Each year they spend millions in a massive propaganda campaign trying to discredit preference as a principle of enlightened government, with the hope of forcing Congress into striking it from our lawbooks.

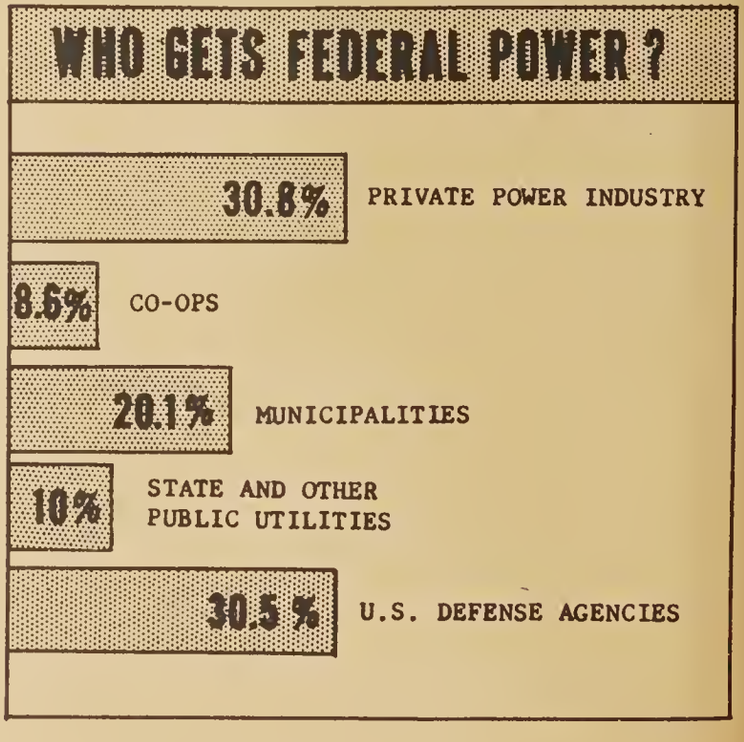
Preference, they claim, is merely blatant "discrimination" against most of the people. That this charge cannot stand the test of truth is immaterial to its sponsors.

Preference is the major legal barrier preventing power companies from completely monoplizing the nation's power supply. Its destruction would open the golden door to greatly increased profits.

Destruction of preference would also destroy "yardstick" competition, for rate-making purposes, provided by public power systems and rural electric cooperatives. In such an event all consumers—including those of power companies themselves—would have much to lose.

To rural electric cooperatives, municipal and public power systems, preference is one of the first doctrines of fair play ever enacted by Congress.

Many of these groups could not have come into existence



# E CLAUSE

A HERITAGE TO BE THANKFUL FOR...

without the preference clause. Nor could they continue their service to people if it should be erased.

**President Teddy Roosevelt** is generally credited with being the father of the preference clause in this nation. In 1903 he vetoed a bill providing for erection of a dam and construction of power installations by private interests at Muscle Shoals, Ala.

In taking this historic step, he declared the entire question required thorough and exhaustive study so that a general policy could be developed which could ". . . best conserve the public interest."

He continued to deal with this problem in messages to Congress, and finally in the Reclamation Act of 1906 there was established for the first time a preference clause.

Thereafter, Congress developed the principle more fully in the Boulder Canyon Act, Fort Peck Act, Tennessee Valley Authority Act, Bonneville Act and others.

It was under the TVA Act that preference to cooperative systems began.

But preference as a principle of responsible government had its inception centuries before Teddy Roosevelt ever saw the light of day.

From the earliest days of our nation, it was recognized that waterways belonged to the people as a whole, and were to be used for their benefit—not that of any one group.

Preference is perhaps an unfortunate word to describe this principle. It is misleading and lends itself easily to those who twist its meaning for propaganda purposes.

**There is no preference** involved in the ordinary sense of the word. It applies only to the availability of power. There is no difference in *price* to purchasers—whether to a private power company or cooperative.

The statutes are written to give service groups—electric co-operatives and public power bodies—first option to buy federally-generated power. But the preference clause comes into play only when another user of electricity such as a private company seeks to buy this power, and there is not enough to go around.

In such a case, the public service groups are given first opportunity to fill their needs. But private systems can purchase federal power. And indeed they do purchase great blocks of it in spite of what they say.

Much more, for instance, than rural electric co-ops.

Government figures for fiscal year 1958 show the following breakdown in the sale of all power from federal installations: 30.8 per cent was sold to private power firms and industry, 8.6 per cent to rural electric co-ops, 20.1 per cent to municipal systems, 10 per cent to state and other public utilities, and 30.5 per cent was sold to U. S. defense agencies.

While price is uniform to all, in actual practice electric co-ops pay more for federal power than private companies do because the companies purchase most of the secondary power produced. Secondary power is sold at a cheaper rate than firm power.

Firm power is power available at all times. Secondary power is available only when there is more water than usual for power generation. Secondary power is inconstant and can be used only by those purchasers having their own generating facilities to "firm" it up.

The private companies sell this power at firm rates and consequently are able to reap bigger profits.

Preference in essence is in no way a "discriminatory" action against any group. It is by definition a privilege restricted to those groups who are committted to the broadest public service they are able to provide.

Teddy Roosevelt explained the principle in 1909: "It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the national government and by the states in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them."

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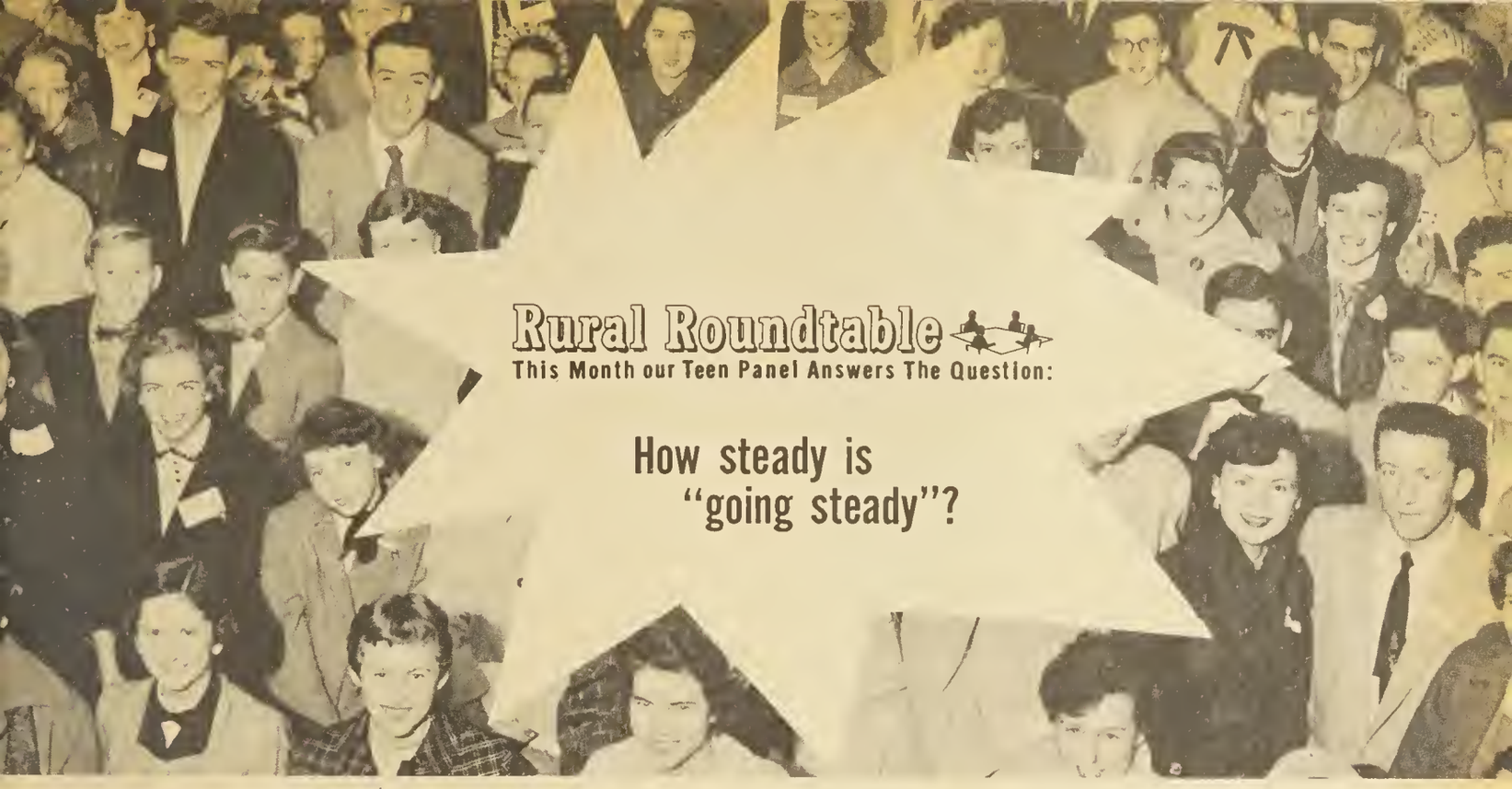
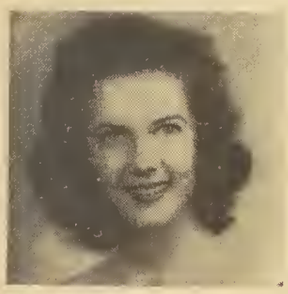


# Rural Roundtable

**This Month our Teen Panel Answers The Question:**

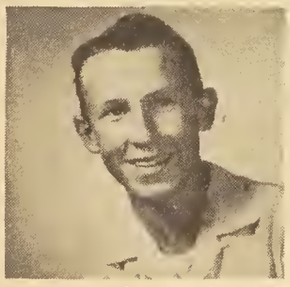
## How steady is "going steady"?



SANDRA COVINGTON
Pilot Mountain, Surry-Yadkin Electric

"Going steady" can mean many things. I think that it depends upon the couple involved and the place. In some places it means going with a person but dating others occasionally—while in others, it means dating one person and only one.

As for the dating rights—I think that it also depends upon the couple involved and the place. Sometimes couples date steady just to have a sure date for the week-end. If this is the case, I do not think that they are being fair to themselves. If they would date different ones, even if this means not having a date occasionally, they might find someone that they would really like.



DWIGHT ROUSE
Seven Springs, Tri-County Electric

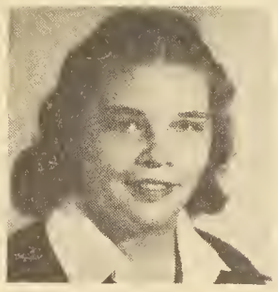
"Going steady" comes about when a girl and boy decide to stop "playing the field" and date only each other.

When a couple is old enough to "go steady," they should be able to stay out a little later than usual, respect each other's wishes, be alone more often.

CRAIG BURNETTE
Walnut, French Broad Electric

"Going steady" is dating one boy or girl regularly and not dating any other during this time. "Going steady" among young teen-agers may be mostly friendship with not too much romance involved.

The girl can depend upon the boy to be her escort to all school affairs, movies and other community activities, which they may both enjoy together. If the girl chooses to go somewhere, she has the right to ask the boy to accompany her without feeling she is making the date.



RITA JANE HARRIS
Oriental, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric

I believe that "going steady" means that neither of the persons date anyone else. If the couple really want to go steady and do go steady, they shouldn't want to go out with anyone else. If you go steady with someone, you should consider the possibility that you might become "serious" about him or her. Certainly, a steady should be a person you wouldn't mind getting "serious" over.

The dating rights of boys and girls "going steady" should be the same as for those teens who are not "going steady." Maybe the "steady" couple should be allowed to go out more often. It all depends upon the individual couples.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by Norma Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dalton Harris, Plymouth, Route 1. The Harrises are members of the Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation.

Norma is 17 years old and a senior at the Pantego High School, where she is a member of the Glee Club, Library Club, Monogram Club, Future Teachers of America Chapter. She is also a school cheer leader.

If you have a question you'd like discussed by the teen panel, send it to the Rural Roundtable, *Carolina Farmer*, Box 1699, Raleigh. If your question is chosen for the panel to answer, we will send you $5. To be eligible for the $5, your parents must be members of a rural electric cooperative. When you send your question, include the following information about yourself: your name, age, address, name of parents, school grade, name of electric cooperative, and special interests.

By C. L. OVERMAN

Mrs. E. L. Wagoner and Ellen Jane, of Whitehead.

# All electric living & farming

☐ The comfort and convenience of electric living has moved the city to the country for the E. L. Wagoners of Whitehead. Electricity furnished by their electric cooperative, the Blue Ridge Electric Membership Corporation, heats the home, freezes and keeps the food, cooks the meals, milks the cows and cools the milk, heats water for the home and dairy, and brings the world of entertainment into the Wagoner living room.

Outside it's cold and rainy, but with electric heat, Ellen Jane is warm and cozy.

"It's a fine way to live," said Mrs. Wagoner. "I don't know of anything more reasonable than our electric bill when I consider all electricity does for us."

When the Wagoners built their seven-room brick home seven years ago, it was one of the first in the Blue Ridge Electric area to be heated with electricity. Perched on a mountain side in Alleghany county where a "mild" winter is a cold one, the home contains 1,400 square feet of comfortable living area, all heated electrically. In Mrs. Wagoner's words, "It is the most convenient heat I've ever used. Individual room thermostats allow us to warm any room separately."

Heat is provided by thirteen 600-watt glass heating panels placed around the house to give plenty of heat in each room. The living room, the largest room in the house, has three panels whereas the bathroom, the smallest, has only one. "This arrangement," said Mrs. Wagoner, "gives us all the heat we need in every room."

An additional benefit of electric heat was discovered three years ago, just six months after Mrs. Wagoner's mother moved into the home. Her mother, Mrs. Luther Johns, had been troubled with arthritis which was aggravated by damp weather. The dry warmth from the electric panels has all but eliminated the pains she once suffered.

The comfort of the electric heat is matched by the convenience Mrs. Wagoner enjoys in her kitchen. "I can cook a meal on my electric range in less time than I used to spend just getting a fire going in the old wood stove," she said. "With the morning milking and getting my husband off on his mail route, the range is a real blessing. The range would be my first purchase if I had to buy all of my appliances over again."

In another corner of the kitchen sits an automatic washer and electric clothes dryer, the latest of the Wagoners' major appliance purchases. The laundry pair was bought 3½ years ago when the youngest child was a baby. Mrs. Wagon-

(*Continued on next page*)

*(Continued from page 22)*

er called the laundry equipment "the biggest time-saver a mother of a small baby can have." Other major appliances include a refrigerator, freezer, water heater, television set, and water pump.

In the dairy barn, an electric milker and bulk tank cooler ease the milking chores. An electric water heater furnishes hot water for cleaning and enables the Wagoners to maintain their Grade-A milk rating. They milk 29 cows at present.

At the center of the electrical system is a meter pole located about half-way between the house and dairy barn. One meter measures all the electricity used on the farm and in the home. The average monthly usage is 2,256 kilowatt hours with the average bill amounting to $36.80.

The home, it is estimated, uses an average of 1,522 kilowatt hours per month for a cost of $25.80. The costs vary from season to season, being higher than the average in the winter and lower in the summer. The Wagoners figure their heat costs to be roughly $1 per day during the very coldest weather.

When asked if they would make any changes in their home if they were to start building now, Mrs. Wagoner said, "The only change I would make is the addition of a few outlets."

## — TOO MUCH —

*(Continued from page 17)*

them that I get real worried and sorry for them when I read what the Master said in the 19th Chapter of Matthew about the camel going through the eye of a needle. But I do wish they would develop a broader sense of humor.

It is natural for each element of the population to think that what is good for the nation, to identify its own interests with the general welfare. None do a more thorough job in that respect than the free enterprise boys. I was reminded of that the other day, when one of my capitalist friends launched into a tale of woe about the melancholy plight of people with fixed incomes, holders of bonds and other securities. He got all excited about it, and when he had finished, turned to me as though fully expecting me to burst into tears. I think he felt I had let him down because I did not. I had worries of my own, quite apart from those of coupon clippers, like how to make it until next payday. I have not yet accepted the doctrine that I must entirely subordinate my own interests to those of "free enterprise" though at the rate we are traveling I will be expected to do so before much longer.

*Thumbs Down*

I am a conservative in politics, though I refuse to make a fetish or a religion of "free enterprise." I have a few personal friends on the liberal side; I can disagree with a man and still like and respect him. I have promised one or two of these misguided liberals that when the conservative counter-revolution strikes and their time comes to be set before a firing squad, I am going to do my best to get them spared, to have justice tempered with mercy.

But there is one sort I am not going to lift a finger for, and that is the newspaper columnist who is "more royalist than the king," who bores me and affronts my intelligence with his kindergarten-level free enterprise tripe. I firmly believe that if all such characters were liquidated it would be a much better world for everyone—including free enterprise.

*—Montgomery Advertiser-Alabama Journal*

## — MAIL BOX —

*(Continued from page 15)*

We are new members of Four County Electric Membership Corporation and I enjoy the *Carolina Farmer* very much.

**Mrs. Paul VonCannon**
**Garland**

*We have referred Mrs. VonCannon's request to her cooperative's electrification advisor.—EDITOR.*

**Agricultural Reporting**

I have read with much interest your column in the September issue.

I think it is the job of all of us connected with agriculture and particularly those of us in this business of reporting agriculture to do all we can to get across some of the true facts concerning agriculture and the American farmer.

I was very happy to see you attack this problem in your September issue.

**William L. Carpenter, Head**
**Division of Agricultural Information**
**N. C. State College**
**Raleigh**

**Teen Friends**

I am a member of the Four County Electric Membership Corporation. My family enjoys all its electric appliances.

Recently I sent a question to the teen panel and won $5. All of my friends everywhere told me they saw my name in the *Carolina Farmer*. It was the thrill of my life.

**Lila Mae Page**
**Burgaw, Route 1**

It has been a great experience to have been a panelist on your Rural Roundtable. It was a challenge to have answered the questions and also an opportunity for me to increase my small bank account which is going to help with my college education.

You asked for suggestions that might improve your teen column. At first, I really couldn't think of anything to improve the column until I happened to glance at the 4-H motto: "To Make the Best Better." In my opinion the teen column is tops, but here are a few personal suggestions:

(1) It would be interesting to know what last year's panel members are doing. Where are they going to college, etc.? (2) Present a problem to the members now and then instead of a question. (3) Present a question or problem in one issue and ask for teenage readers to answer that question. Then choose the best four and send them the five dollars the panel would have received.

**Patsy Harris**
**Albemarle, Route 1**

## — BEWARE —

*(Continued from page 6)*

booklet that may not even be published.

**Correspondence schools.** These may be wholly legitimate, of course, but often they are not. Claims of such schools should be examined with care, and their reputation checked.

Beware of the correspondence school that claims it can make you smart or can turn you into a professional weaver, tap-dancer, nurse, etc., in six easy lessons —by mail.

**Medical quacks.** These are perhaps the cruellest of the sorry lot of gyp artists, their alleged cures leading desperate people to early death or prolonged suffering. There is the FTC case history of an elderly woman suffering from tuberculosis who was beyond hope of recovery.

The agency's investigator, talking with her before she died, discovered that the woman had been frightened away from bona fide doctors by a quack. He told her that the medical profession was full of racketeers who profited from patients with lingering illnesses.

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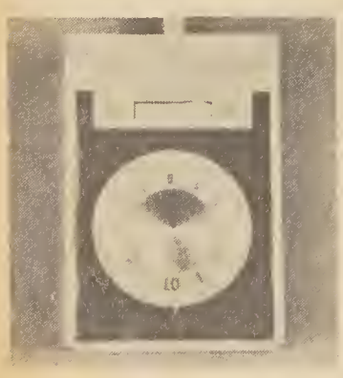
# WESTINGHOUSE

## AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC BLANKETS



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The Carolina Homemaker
Edited By Rebekah Rivers

# TURKEY TIME IN TARHEELIA

# The Cranberry

THE holiday cranberry has been in cultivation since about 1840, chiefly in Massachusetts and New Jersey, and more recently in Wisconsin, Oregon, Washington and parts of Canada. Actually, the first cranberries known here were introduced to the Pilgrim settlers by the Indians who valued the bright red berries, or I-bimi, as they called them, as a food, a colorful dye for woolens and a medicinal poultice.

Long, long ago, these berries were preserved by keeping them immersed in water. They even traveled the seven seas on New England's famed sailing ships, carried in casks for the sailors to dip into during the voyage. Even then it was known—intuitively, perhaps—that cranberries would help ward off scurvy, although it could not have been known that the reason was cranberries' very high Vitamin C content.

But with the advent of electric freezers, cranberries no longer need be submersed for preservation. They are perhaps the easiest of all fruits to freeze. All you do is put the unopened one-pound bags or boxes into the freezer or freezing compartment—no measuring, syrup-making, blanching or cooking. When the time comes, take a package out of the freezer and use the berries as you would fresh ones.

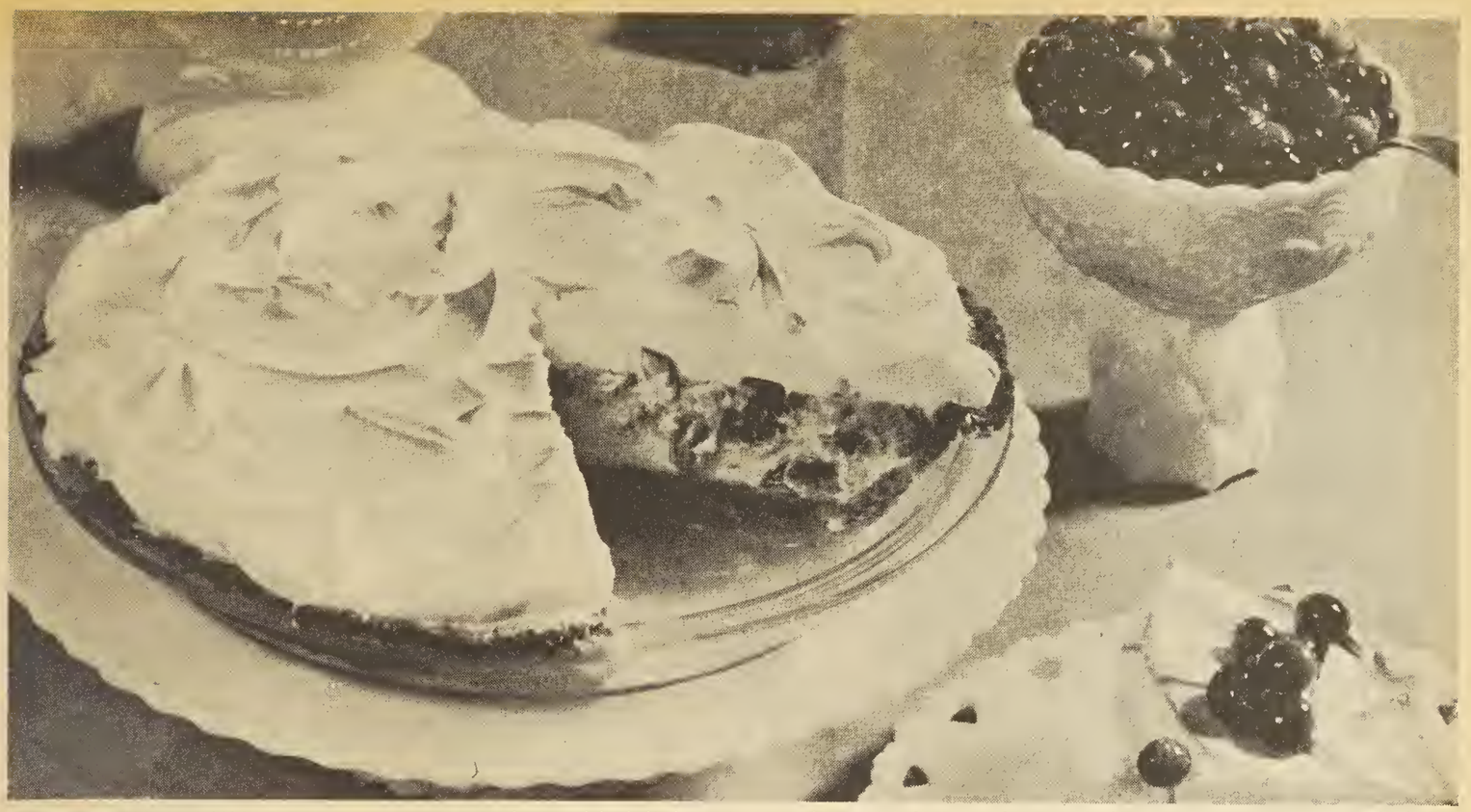
If you need less than a pound (four cups) of frozen cranberries, just break off the amount your recipe calls for—frozen cranberries don't stick together. And they need not be thawed before use; just wash them and then cut, grind or cook as you would fresh cranberries.

The versatile cranberry—fresh or home-frozen—always adds a gay color note and tangy flavor accent to dishes served at breakfast, lunch or supper. The bright berries are used in muffins and breads, molded salads, pies and cakes, sherbets, jams and jellies. And, of course, there's the infinite variety of relishes and sauces, simple or exotic in taste, to accompany meat, fish and poultry entrees.

More and more, cranberries are gaining favor as the natural mate for every meat. They rate high with lamb, pork, beef and veal. And, of course they are traditionally in great favor with poultry.

Since cranberries boast so much natural pectin, sugar and water are all that need be added to make fine cranberry sauce. The basic cranberry sauce recipe follows an easily remembered 4-2-2 rule. Wash 4 cups (1 pound) of fresh or home-frozen cranberries; place in a saucepan with 2 cups sugar and 2 cups water. Boil rapidly about 5 minutes or until berries pop, then cool right in saucepan. This makes about 3 pints of sauce. It can be stored in the refrigerator, in a covered jar, for about a week, or in the freezer, in an air-tight container, for several months.

The basic cranberry relish recipe also follows the 4-2-2 rule. Wash 4 cups (1 pound) fresh or home-frozen cranberries; cut 2 oranges into quarters and remove the seeds. Put berries and oranges through food chopper, then blend in 2 cups sugar. Let stand several hours in refrigerator so flavors may blend. Makes about 1 quart. An uncooked relish of this type may be stored in the refrigerator, well covered, for several weeks; frozen it will keep indefinitely.



CRANBERRY ALASKA PIE—a new version of an old delight. Nice to keep in freezer for special company. See recipe below.

# FRESH CRANBERRIES ADD GLAMOR TO HOLIDAYS

WHETHER it's an apple-cranberry juice appetizer, a cranberry sweet potato or cranberry relish with the meat course, or a cranberry-pineapple shortcake for dessert, a colorful cranberry dish adds a touch of glamour to the holiday meals. Tangy fresh cranberries' bright color, tart-sweet flavor and firm texture provide welcome contrast.

As a sauce or relish served with a main dish, the robust taste of cranberries can stand alone, or it can be blended with apple, orange, pineapple, pears, or what-have-you. Cranberries can be flavored with honey, with cinnamon or nutmeg, with allspice or cloves. Chopped nuts can be added to fresh cranberries, or shredded coconut or chopped candied ginger.

For this festive and elegant dessert fresh or home-frozen cranberries are flavored with orange, combined with ice cream in a crunchy pie shell and then topped with meringue. The whole is baked in the oven for a few moments. And the result—delectable Cranberry Alaska Pie.

(Recipe follows)

## CRANBERRY ALASKA PIE

*1 cup fresh or home-frozen cranberries*
*¾ cup sugar*
*Grated rind of 1 orange*
*Juice of 1 orange*
*1 egg, separated*
*1 pint vanilla ice cream*
*9-inch baked pie shell (crumb, meringue or nut)*

**Topping:**

*3 egg whites*
*Dash of salt*
*6 tablespoons sugar*
*Powdered sugar*

Wash cranberries; combine with sugar, orange rind and juice in a saucepan. Bring to a boil, then boil about 5 minutes or until berries pop and mixture thickens. Cool, stir in well-beaten egg yolk and chill in refrigerator. Soften ice cream; stir in chilled cranberry mixture. Fold in stiffly beaten egg white and turn filling at once into baked pie shell. Chill overnight in freezer or in freezing compartment of refrigerator.

About ½ hour before serving time, preheat oven to 450°F. or very hot. Prepare meringue topping by sprinkling salt over egg whites in a large bowl and beating until foamy, then gradually adding sugar and continuing to beat until mixture stands in stiff peaks when beater is lifted. Remove pie from freezer and place on bread board or on cookie sheet lined with several thicknesses of brown paper. Cover pie with the meringue, making sure it completely covers pie filling and touches the pie crust all around. Sift powdered sugar over meringue. Bake about 3 minutes or until meringue just begins to turn gold. Serve at once.

This economical recipe pairs fresh (or home-frozen) cranberries with veal shanks. The dish has a German background, and in the old country it is called *Munchner Kalbshaxen mit Preiselbeeren*—the preiselbeeren being first cousins of our native American cranberries. The meat and cranberry dish is often served with potato pancakes, but buttered noodles make a good "go-with," too.

## VEAL SHANKS AND CRANBERRIES

*4 veal shanks*
*1 teaspoon salt*
*¼ teaspoon pepper*
*2 tablespoons shortening*
*1½ cups fresh or home-frozen cranberries*
*½ cup sugar*
*½ cup water*
*¼ cup sliced celery*
*2 onions, thinly sliced*
*Dash of garlic powder*

Preheat oven to 350°F. or moderate. Wipe veal shanks with damp paper towel. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Brown well in melted shortening in ovenproof skillet or flameproof casserole. Wash cranberries and add, along with remaining ingredients. Cover with lid or aluminum foil and bake about 2 hours or until meat is tender. Uncover and bake about 15 minutes longer or until gravy thickens. Makes 4 servings.

# Make-it-Yourself Christmas Patterns

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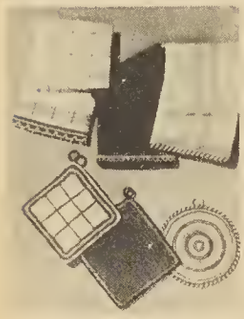


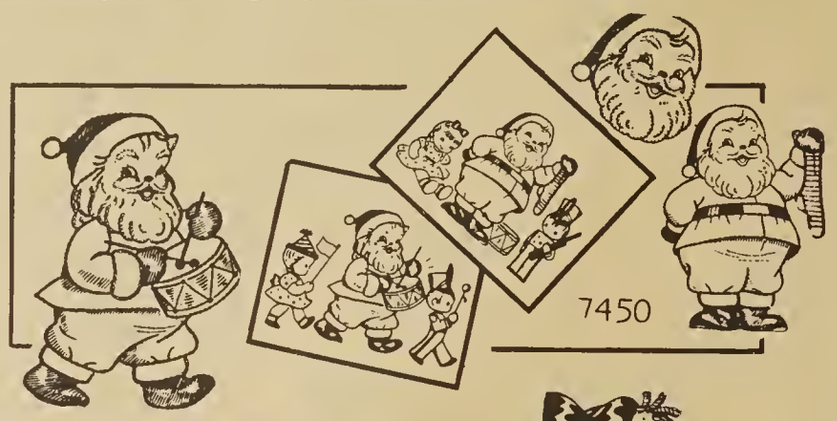
☐ Towel edgings and pot holders to match each one. Decorative crochet edging comes in three individual styles. Two pot holders are perfectly square. (S-490)

☐ "Slim Jim" and "Skinny Ginny." Both are guaranteed to delight some pigtailed miss you love when she sees them dressed for Christmas morning. (PC-1197)

☐ A gift to add glamor to a friend's kitchen. Set includes a rug which measures 24 x 36 inches and is crocheted in the puff stitch. Oven mitt is crocheted in strips of brown and yellow. Completing group are pan handle covers and muffin basket. (No. S-508)

FREE instructions for making above gifts are available from the CAROLINA HOMEMAKER, Box 1699, Raleigh. Check patterns desired and mail with LARGE, SELF-ADDRESSED, STAMPED ENVELOPE.

## *THESE YOU CAN BUY*



**7016.** "Snowman" cap and mittens—a winter-warm set all children love. Easy knit in three colors; trim with sequins, buttons. Directions for sizes 4 to 14 years included. **7450.** Santa motifs to embroider, paint as pictures. Trim curtains, pillows, tots' clothes. Transfer of two 7 1/4 x 10-inch pictures; two 5 1/2, two 7 1/4 Santas; four 3 x 3 heads. **7477.** Cozy, comfy slippers are easy to make—everyone loves them. Use quilted cotton, velveteen, felt. Pattern pieces for small, medium, large, extra large included. Embroidery transfer. **7460.** Adorable cuddle pets—shy puppy, saucy kitten, pink-eared bunny. Mom, Grandma, Auntie, make them of gay scraps. Use yarn for hair. Transfer of pattern pieces, directions. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for each pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, Needlecraft Service, 243, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y.

# Holiday Fashions

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS in coins (no stamps, please) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York Add 10¢ for EACH pattern if you wish first-class mailing.

**9099.** Dolly wardrobe for her Christmas gift—dress bonnet, coat, booties, snowsuit, playsuit, slip, kimono, bunting, sacque, sleeper, diaper. Printed Pattern for baby dolls 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 inches tall. STATE SIZE.

**9436.** Princess jumper, companion blouse are perfect for holiday gadding. Printed Pattern in Jr. Miss Sizes 9-17. Size 13 jumper takes 2⅞ yards 54-inch fabric; blouse 1⅞ yards 39-inch.

**9421.** Beloved shirtdress with smartly cut sleeves, cardigan buttoning. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20; 40. Size 16 takes 4⅜ yards 39-inch fabric.

**9250.** Shirtwaist bodice has smart back interest—tabbbed yoke, action pleats. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3½ yards 35-inch fabric.

**4694.** Dainty serving apron to trim with ruffles, embroidery. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes Small 10-12; Medium 14-16; Large 18-20. Medium takes 2¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

**9443.** Pretty style to make casual or dressy by choice of fabric. Note tabbed front yoke, off-the-throat collar. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 12½-22½. Size 16½ takes 3⅜ yards 39-inch fabric.

## NEEDLE NOVELTIES

395

**7395.** Any new mother will treasure this embroidered sampler telling all about baby's birth. Transfer 12 x 16 inches; 60 names included; color chart, directions. **7239.** Into Happy Clown's tummy go the children's pajamas every morning. He teaches kiddies to pick up, put away. Use gay scraps to make clown. Pattern cutting guides, directions. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH PATTERN to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add FIVE CENTS if you wish 1st-class mailing. Send additional 25¢ for new 1960 Needlecraft Catalogue showing many lovely designs to order.

# Carolina Kitchens

## Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

AN AVID AND PRIZE-WINNING gardener, Mrs. Nellie Langley, Stantonsburg, Route 1, sends our November recipe just in time for the "goodie-making" season ahead of us. Mrs. Langley is a member of the Pitt & Greene Electric Membership Corporation.

Mrs. Langley is president of the Stantonsburg Home Demonstration Club, which is one of her special interests. She has two children: Jackie, 17; and Mary Elizabeth, 4.

*This busy homemaker's gardening proficiency has won her much recognition and money. In 1957, she won $50 for having the best garden in Wilson County, $10 for producing the best garden in the Stantonsburg township, and $30 from the Raleigh News and Observer Garden Contest in 1958. For the past four years, she has boosted the family income by selling her produce at the Wilson Curb Market, and she writes that she enjoys this more than anything she has ever done. And no wonder—just look at her record of sales: In 1957, she was the highest seller on the market with about $2200! Her sales in 1958 totalled $2600, but someone topped her that year. She sells vegetables, eggs, preserves, canned goods, cakes, cookies.*

One of her best sellers is the cookie recipe printed below. She freezes her pecan macaroons in the winter so they will be available during her very busy summer months.

Have you sent your favorite recipe to be shared through this column? We'd like to see it. Send it to: Carolina Kitchens, Box 1699, Raleigh. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along, too. Include something about yourself and family when you send the recipe.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Nellie Langley

Route No. 1

Stantonsburg, N. C.

### PECAN MACAROONS

*¾ cup brown sugar*
*1 egg white*
*2 cups whole pecan halves*

Blend the sugar and the egg white (slightly beaten) thoroughly. Add whole pecans. Drop by tablespoon on cookie sheet and bake 30 minutes at 275 degrees F. Cool before removing from pan. To freeze, place in plastic bags and seal. Thaw slightly before serving.

## *Turkey talk and tips...*

**Turkey Stuffing.** Have you tried baking your stuffing separately in a foil-lined casserole or foil package during the last hour of roasting time? This lets you get the turkey in the oven quickly; makes it easy to follow the good practice of refrigerating leftover turkey and stuffing separately.

**Meat Thermometer.** Stick thermometer right into thickest part of turkey without touching the bone. Turkey is done when it registers 185 degrees to 190 degrees F.

**Turkey Accessories.** These "Rosy Apples" around your regal roast turkey will add just the proper festive touch: Wash, core and peel apples half way down stem end. Place on square of alumnium foil large enough to wrap apple. Fill cavity with cranberries. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Make syrup with sugar and water and add a few drops of red food color. Pour over apple. Bring foil around apple and twist at the top. Put in baking dish. Depending on size of apples, bake about 45 minutes or until tender.

**Vegetable Scallop.** Here's a new vegetable accessory to Tom Turkey which you might try on the family this year:

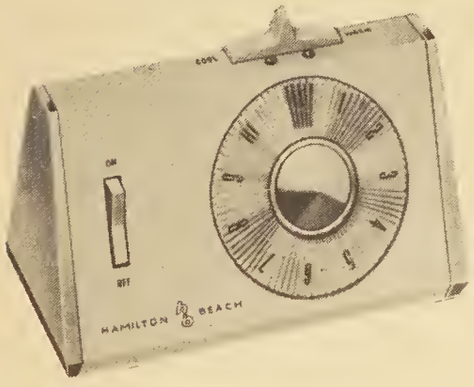
*1 small bunch broccoli*
*1 lb. small white onions*
*4 tablespoons butter or margarine*
*4 tablespoons flour*
*½ teaspoon salt*
*2 cups milk*
*1 cup grated American cheese*

Cook vegetables in usual manner until tender. Prepare white sauce, using liquid from vegetables and the milk. Add salt and 2/3 cup of the cheese. (To line casserole, invert and mold a sheet of aluminum foil over the back so that it will extend up one inch when casserole is turned right side up and foil is placed in it.) Arrange broccoli and onions in foil-lined casserole. Pour over the white sauce and top with remaining cheese. Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.), until bubbling and brown. Other vegetables such as cauliflower and carrots, small new potatoes and onions, or any of your favorite vegetables may be combined in the same way.

*. . . with Exclusive* **"SLEEPIN' BEACON"**

**the only "fine tuning" heat control in electric bedding!**

by **HAMILTON BEACH®**




Revolutionary new "SLEEPIN' BEACON" Control lets you adjust blanket heat — without consulting the main dial! Just slide switch on "SLEEPIN' BEACON" — to left for extra warmth. Slide to right for less warmth. So simple you can do it half-asleep!

- ★ **Lightweight blend of nylon, rayon and cotton!**
- ★ **4 Beautiful colors! Pre-shrunk and color fast! Moonlight Blue, Dawn Pink, Sunshine Yellow, Valley Green.**
- ★ **Beautiful gift box doubles as handy storage container!**
- ★ **5-year guarantee, except fabric and cord set!**
- ★ **Dual controls available!**

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS

Guaranteed 5 years longer...because they're built 5 times better!

# See Your Local HAMILTON BEACH Dealer

HAMILTON BEACH division of SCOVILL MANUFACTURING CO., Racine, Wisconsin

# Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$3.00

## ● ANNUAL MEETINGS

ST. PAULS. Lumbee River Electric Membership Corporation, Nov. 4 at 10 a.m., National Guard Armory. Terry Sanford, speaker. $1,500 in FREE PRIZES.

GOLDSBORO. Tri-County Electric Membership Corporation, Nov. 7 at 2 p.m., Goldsboro High School. SPEAKER and FREE PRIZES.

DUNN. South River Electric Membership Corporation, Nov. 20 at 1 p.m., National Guard Armory. Miss Rebekah Rivers, Assistant Editor, The Carolina Farmer, speaker. $1,000 in FREE PRIZES.

PANTEGO. Woodstock Electric Membership Corporation, Dec. 4 at 7:30 p.m., Pantego High School Auditorium. FREE PRIZES.

MOREHEAD CITY. Carteret-Craven Electric Membership Corporation, Dec. 5. Morehead City High School. $700 in FREE PRIZES.

## ● AGENTS WANTED

SEEKING NEW PRODUCTS? Get my outfit. 47 money-making specialties. Latest conveniences for home, car. Send no money. Just your name. KRISTEE 112, Akron, Ohio.

## ● BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINK raising information free. Complete. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, EE, Wis.

RAISE Angora, New Zealand Rabbits on $500 month plan. Sure-fire method. Plenty markets. Free details. White's Rabbitry, Delaware, Ohio.

## ● EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

HIGH SCHOOL AT HOME in spare time with 62-year-old school. No classes. Standard high school texts supplied. Single subjects if desired. Credit for subjects already completed. Progress at own speed. Diploma awarded. Information booklet free—write today! American School, Dept. X858, Drexel at 58th, Chicago 37, Ill.

## ● FARM CHEMICALS

KILL WILD ONIONS and dock this fall and winter with R-H WEED RHAP. Low Cost. Will not injure grass, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL BRUSH at low cost with amazing R-H BRUSH RHAP. Will not injure grasses, grains; not poisonous. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

KILL SUBMERSED WATER WEEDS which foul up motor propellers, tangle fishing gear, with R-H WEED RHAP-20, Granular 2,4-D. Inexpensive, easy to use, sure results. For free information write Reasor-Hill Corporation, Box 36E, Jacksonville, Ark.

## ● MISCELLANEOUS

SUBSCRIBE TO GOVERNMENT SURPLUS WEEKLY. Lists All Sales. Buy Jeeps, Trucks, Boats, Tents, Tires, Etc., Direct From Government. Next 10 issues $2. GOVERNMENT SURPLUS, Paxton, Ill.

**SEW** APRONS at Home For Stores

No charge for material to fill orders. In our fourth successful year.

ADCO MFG. CO., Bastrop 80, La.

## ● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

$500 for your photo—children, teenagers, women. Send photo for FREE report, offer. Returned. STUDIO, 5032-CNL Lankershim, North Hollywood, Calif.

**$500 FOR YOUR CHILD'S PHOTO**

**This child's mother received big check. Up to $500 paid for children's photos when used for advertising. Hundreds selected monthly. Ages 2 mos. to 20 yrs. Rush 1 small photo for approval. Print child's and mother's name, address on back. Returned 2 weeks. No obligation. Testimonials sent.**

HOLLYWOOD SPOTLITE, Dept. KK
8344 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

POEMS WANTED Immediately for Musical Setting and Recording. Free Examination. Rush Poems. Songcrafters, Lyric Dept., Acklen Station, Nashville, Tenn.

$200. MONTHLY POSSIBLE, Sewing Babywear! Easy—big demand! No house selling! Free Information. Send name to: Cuties, Warsaw 160, Ind.

## ● POULTRY

FIRST QUALITY CHICKS! HEAVY BREED COCKERELS C.O.D. $6.95 per 100 (Positively No Leghorns). SPECIAL WHITE ROCK CROSS COCKERELS $8.95 per 100. Heavy Assorted Straight Run $10.95-100. "DE-LUXE" LAYING STRAIN New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, White Wyandottes your choice Straight Run $12.95-100. High Production Heavy Breed Sexed Pullets $23.95-100. Redrock Sexlink Pullets $25.95-100, Straight Run $13.95-100. "EGG KING" Pedigreed Laying Strain White Leghorn (Large English Type) Sexed Pullets $28.95-100, Straight Run $12.95-100. Live Delivery Guaranteed. 100% Bloodtested. F.O.B. Prompt Shipment. RUBY BABY CHICKS, Dept. NCRA-5, Norfolk, Va.

**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY**
**ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS**
**ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

## AROUND THE HOUSE

Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too

By C. L. Overman
Agricultural Engineer

### Blurred Picture?

Look twice before you try to dial away a blurred television picture. It may be that your trouble stems from little handprints left on the glass front. Such smudges will make the picture appear blurred.

The glass front on a television set can be cleansed as any other glass. Use a soft cloth and the same cleaner you use on your windows. Rough cloth or cloth with buttons on it may scratch the front of the set.

For easier-on-the-eyes television viewing, use a small TV lamp on top of your set to illuminate the wall around the set. A picture coming from a dark area in the room glares and is hard on the eyes.

### Electric Blanket

The fall season is a good time to give or get an electric blanket. These bed coverings are light and will provide all the warmth you need, even on the coldest nights.

A hint for best blanket operation: Find the warmth level you like on the control and set it there before going to bed. The blanket will preheat to the level you set. Setting the control higher than you need does not make the blanket heat faster, it only makes it warmer.

### Outside Flood Lights

One of the greatest conveniences electricity can provide is plenty of light outside your home at night. Floodlights mounted on the corners of the house, to light up the yard around the house, make your home a safer place to live. These lights, which can be controlled from inside the house, are good burglar protection.

Select your fixtures for outdoor floodlights carefully. Choose waterproof ones with adjustable bases which allow you to direct the light where you want it. The floodlight bulbs should be of the outdoor weatherproof type. Standard indoor floodlight bulbs will not last under damp weather conditions.

Locate switches in easy-to-find places. A switch in your bedroom is handy but not necessary.

Beside the back door is a good location for switches.

No. 14 wire will carry up to four lights on a 100-foot circuit. Use No. 12 wire for longer circuits or more lights.

### Too Bad

*An English theatrical agent was interviewing the owner of an act consisting of several performing mice. The mice were all white, of exactly equal height, and could not only play a variety of tiny musical instruments but they could sing in several languages.*

*The agent was enthusiastic. "Just imagine the impact on America Television! And the clubs! New York! Las Vegas! Hollywood! We'll make a million a year! When can you sail?"*

*"Sorry," said the trainer, "I'm afraid America's impossible for the act."*

*"Why, you're crazy," exclained the excited agent. "Why not?"*

*"Well, there's just one difficulty. You see that one second from the left who plays the guitar? He's a Communist."*

* * *

### Pay As You Play

**The installment collector came around to remind Charlie he was six payments behind on his piano.**

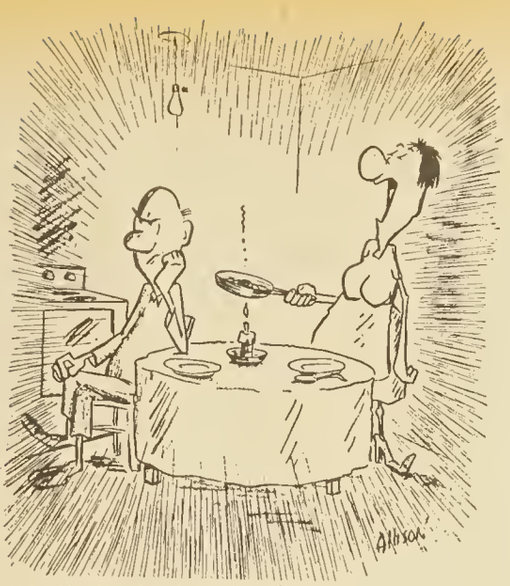
**"Well," replied Charlie, "the company advertises 'pay as you play'—and I play very poorly."**

* * *

### Footloose

A car screeched to a halt at an intersection, just missing a white-haired old lady. However, instead of fussing at the driver, she recovered herself quickly, smiled sweetly and pointed to a pair of baby shoes dangling from his rear-view mirror.

"Young man," she asked, "why don't you put your shoes back on?"



"Still think that final notice was just a bluff?"

# HALE!

### Close

The desperate football coach pleaded with the professor who had flunked his prize tackle to give the boy another chance. Finally the professor agreed and did give the boy a special make-up exam.

The next day the coach anxiously questioned the professor. "How did Smith do?"

"I'm sorry," said the professor, "It's hopeless. Look at this . . . 7 x 5=33."

"But gosh, prof," said the coach, "give him a break. He only missed it by one."

### Confused

**Then there was the student who wrote that the three methods used to transfer heat are oil trucks, coal trucks, and fire trucks.**

* * *

### Oops!

A young couple invited a group of their friends to stop by for pizza pie after a concert. As the wife returned to the kitchen for last-minute preparations, she was horrified to find that the family cat had eaten all of the sausages off of the pies. Since her guests were waiting, she stuck some more sausages on the top and put the cat in the basement.

Much later, after the guests had left, the lady went to dump the garbage, and there in the driveway lay the cat—very, very dead. She called her husband and they agreed that the sausages must have been poisoned. They did the only thing they could do—they roused their recent guests and sent everybody hurrying to the hospital for stomach-pumping.

The following morning a neighbor knocked on the door. "I'm terribly sorry about your cat. In backing out of my garage last night I accidentally ran over it."

* * *

### Wise Cracks

*. . . The candlestick maker still has the best job. He works only on wick ends.*

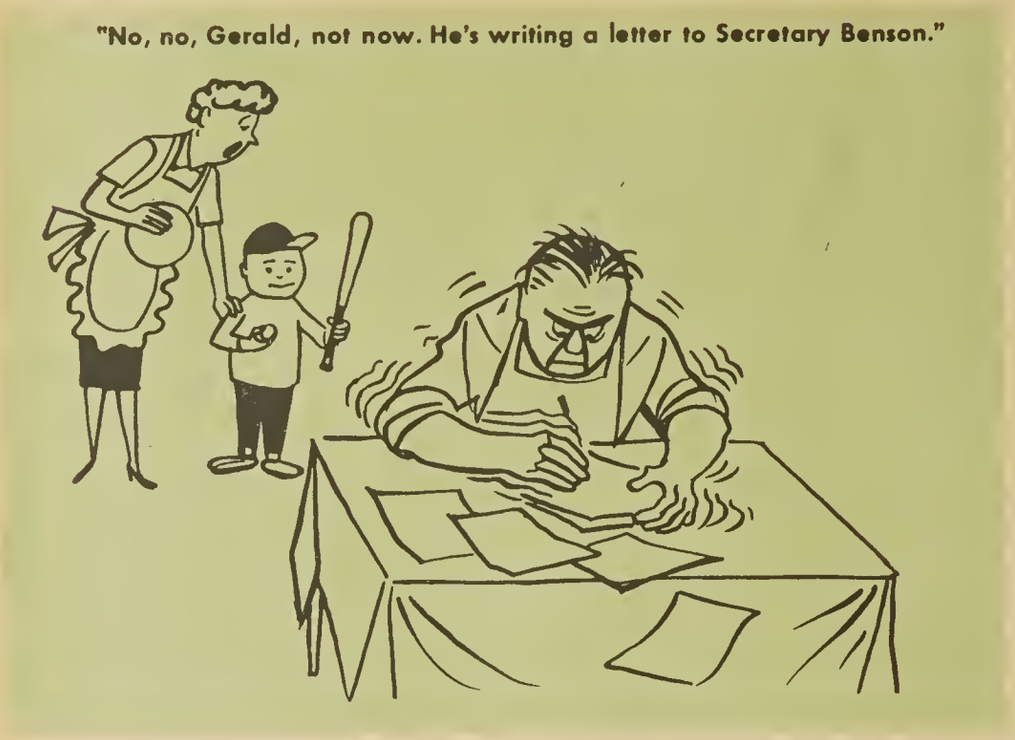
*. . . The world is full of people who speak twice before they think.*

*. . . An optimist laughs to forget and a pessimist forgets to laugh.*

*. . . They married for better or worse. She couldn't do better and he couldn't do worse.*

"Just think—someday we'll look back on this and laugh."

# Editorials




## Gas Attack

Even though the petroleum industry enjoys the biggest tax advantage of any American business, the L. P. gassers are having a hard time selling their fuel where electricity is available at reasonable rates.

It follows that the gassers would either lower their own rates or try to increase the cost of electricity. They welcome the first thought about as much as they do a headline about a gas stove explosion. The second scheme is more suited to their nature, and in September the *L. P. Gas Times* ordered its members to lobby for higher REA interest rates.

The L. P. Gas Association is assured that an increase in REA interest would increase the price of co-op electricity. The gassers know it would drive some co-ops into dissolution, leaving the field open to speculator electric utilities. A speculator monopoly can be counted on to raise rates as high as possible, and there's a price at which even electricity becomes unattractive. Then folks turn to an inferior open-flame fuel, such as wood, kerosene, or gas.

## Facts vs. Reason

Some of the lies spread by the electric companies' advertising program go unchallenged by the public because they *sound* reasonable.

During recent hearings on a TVA bill, Rep. Ben Jensen of Iowa lambasted TVA, basing his criticism on the power company-invented "fact" that heavy federal spending made the Tennessee Valley a favored region.

General Vogel, chairman of the TVA board, had a factual answer that left Mr. Jensen battling a straw man.

"The per capita federal expenditure in the United States as a whole from 1934 to 1953—this encompasses all federal expenditures—is $5,400," General Vogel testified. "In the TVA area, for the same period, the per capita federal expenditure is $2,600; and that, of course, includes the money expended for power facilities, which will be repaid to the government in full over a period of time."

Representative Jensen was open-mouthed. "That does not seem reasonable," he muttered. "It may be true. I do not deny it."

North Carolina's electric membership corporations are the only ones in the nation which, though cooperatives, are also public agencies of the State.

When the General Assembly passed our rural electrification act in 1935, it required these corporations to serve people on both a membership and a non-profit basis.

But it also designated them as public agencies, having "the same rights as any other political subdivision of the State."

This dual character of our EMCs has some advantages; but it also demands that we honor certain obligations which purely private corporations, be they cooperatives or stock companies, don't have to worry about.

For instance, as public agencies we pay only such taxes as do counties and cities. But we are forbidden by law to make profits. Moreover, if an EMC should ever be dissolved, any money remaining after all debts have been paid would not be divided among the members; it would go to the State of North Carolina.

As corporations set up to serve a great public need, we are accorded the benefits of eminent domain (the power to condemn property for constructing our systems).

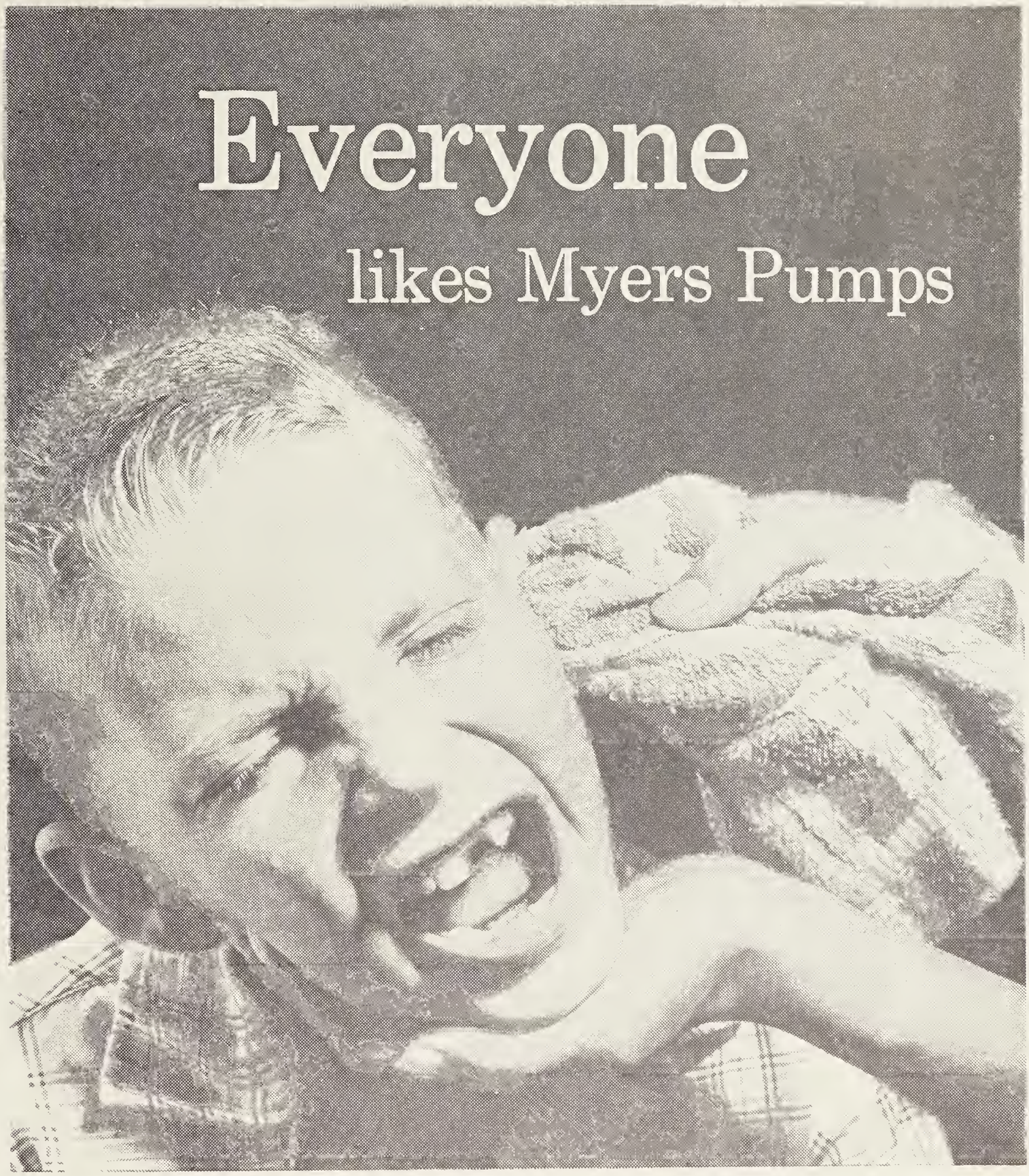
But at the same time our law requires that we extend service to any applicant, except for good cause.

Like cooperative organizations in other states, we are empowered to borrow funds from REA in Washington. But we may do this in North Carolina only through and with the prior approval of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority, a kind of governmental "guardian" of our financial health.

The basic legal makeup of our electric membership corporations is unique, and for that reason it is being tested more and more as we struggle with opposing forces to preserve our right to exist.

Whatever these tests will finally reveal, our corporations can make the truthful claim that they have thus far carried out the one great public objective of the General Assembly when it passed our law 24 years ago: We have gone out and electrified rural North Carolina.

As the advertisement says, "No other company can make that claim."



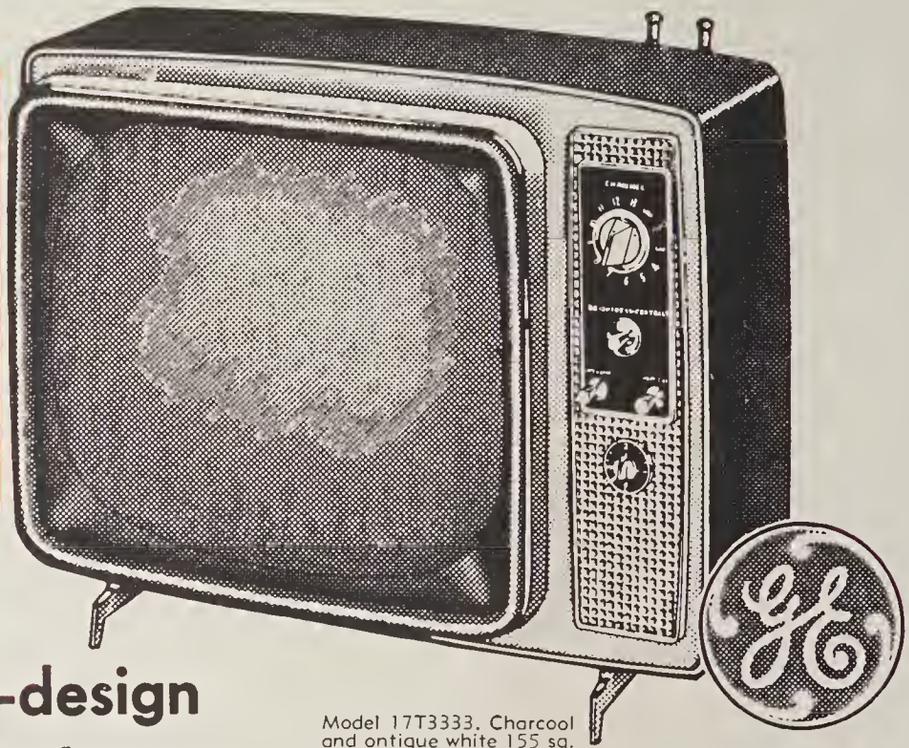

*Yes, even Bobby . . . !* *He may have a doubt or two when mom scrubs his ears. But when he sees that cold, sparkling glass of water at the table, his doubts vanish. Just like all water service problems vanish when you install a dependable Myers OLYMPIAN pump. See your Authorized Myers Pump Dealer today! He's fully qualified to engineer the right pumping system for your home or farm.*

**Myers** **The F. E. Myers & Bro. Co.**
ASHLAND, OHIO KITCHENER, ONTARIO

# TV that's really different!

## G-E Custom "DESIGNER" TV

**A dramatic new dimension in styling**



Model 17T3333. Charcool and ontique white 155 sq. in. viewable picture 17" overoll diagonol

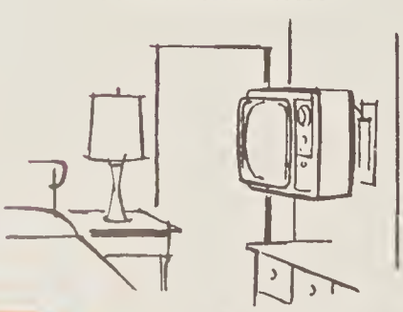
## Enjoy these advance-design features:

- ★ Three-hour timer—turns set off automatically at desired time
- ★ New console-power chassis
- ★ Precision-etched circuitry
- ★ Bright, sharp, crystal-clear picture

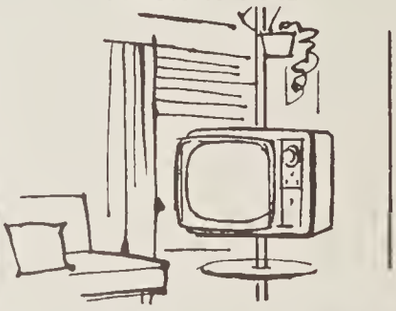
**SEE IT TODAY!**

***more than a portable!***

TV ON THE WALL



TV ON A POLE



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STOP G-E TV SWAP

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